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The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING.

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'Write Them a Letter To-Night.'

Don't go to the theater, concert or ball,
But stay in your room to-night;
Deny yourself to the friends that call,
And a good long letter write—
Write to the sad old folks at home,
Who sit when the day is done,
With folded hands and downcast eyes,
And think of the absent one.

Don't selfishly scribble, 'Excuse my haste,
I've scarcely the time to write,'
Lest their brooding thoughts go wandering back
To many a by-gone night—
When they lost their needed sleep and rest
And every breath was a prayer—
That God would leave their delicate babe
To their tender love and care.

Don't let them feel that you've no more need
Of their love or counsel wise;
For the heart grows strongly sensitive
When age has dimmed the eye—
It might be well to let them believe
You never forgot them quite;
That you deem it a pleasure when far away,
Long letters home to write.

Don't think that the young and giddy friends
Who make your pastime gay,
Have half the anxious thought for you
That the old folks have to-day.
The duty of writing do not put off;
Let sleep or pleasure wait,
Lest the letter for which they looked and longed
Be a day or an hour too late.

For the sad old folks at home,
With locks fast turning white,
Are longing to hear from the absent one—
Write them a letter to-night.

LOVE'S TEST.

'I am astonished, Eloise! after all my instructions as to what society and respectability demand of you. If you must marry and make a fool of yourself, why not marry Colonel Powell?'

'Because I do not like Colonel Powell, and because I—like some one else, Aunt Ethel.'

'I never heard of such a thing. Do you know what you are saying, miss? Such talk, I can tell you, is highly improper; and as for not liking Colonel Powell, that is nonsense. Colonel Powell has everything necessary to win any woman's approbation—very old family, very fine manners, elegant residence, servants, carriage, money, and a member of Congress besides. Don't you know that you would spend the winters in Washington?'

'I declare it does not tempt me a bit.'

'May I ask who, then, is to have the honor of becoming my nephew?' and Miss Ethel sat stiffly down, and began to carefully rearrange the pink satin bows on her white morning dress.

Eloise sat down opposite to her, and fingered nervously the rosebuds and ivy leaves that trimmed her garden hat.—The two women were strangely alike, only one face was forty years old, white and proud; and the other was only twenty, flushing and paling, and answering every feeling of the heart.

For some moments Eloise did not speak, and Miss Ethel Bruce did not urge her. She sat patiently, looking in her niece's face, until that young lady, finding courage in her desperation, said, with a bland defiance, 'The gentleman who is to have that honor, dear aunt, is Mr. Henry Torrens.'

'Impossible! You would not do such a foolish thing?'

'Oh, yes, I would.'

'Do you know who he is?'

'He is—Harry.'

'Ridiculous! Do you know who his father is?'

'No; I don't want to know him particularly. Do you know him Aunt Ethel?'

'No. I dare say it would be very improper for me to know such a person.—When we first met him last summer in the North, I don't remember that he ever named his family.'

'Nor I.'

'That looks very bad, Eloise. If a man has respectable relations, of course he talks about them.'

'I don't see that it makes any great difference to me. I do not intend to marry Harry's relations. I do not care much about them, anyway. Once he told me that his mother was dead, and I said mine was too; and of course we felt sorry for each other, and all that. But I am afraid I am a little jealous about Harry; I would just as lief be the only person in the world who had any right to love him as not.'

'You make me feel hopeless about you. Pray, what do you intend to live upon?'

'Harry has two thousand dollars a year.'

'Two thousand dollars a year! What a magnificent income!'

'Don't make fun of us, aunt; I cannot allow that; indeed, I cannot. We love each other, and shall be very happy.'

'Doubtless. May I ask where Mr. Torrens is employed?'

'In West & Green's law office.'

'I thought he lived in New York.—What brought him here?'

'How should I know?' said Eloise, blushing and involuntarily dropping her voice.

Her aunt watched her curiously, and shook her head for answer: 'Where have you seen him—for I hope you have not dared to bring him within the precincts of Bruce Place?'

'He has never touched a paling of it. I met him at Aunt Kezia's; and I am sure she would have let cousin Lizzie marry him very willingly. She thinks a great deal of Harry.'

'Lizzie Bruce is different. She has five little sisters, and my brother Jake always spends twenty out of an income of nineteen. You have expectations—or at least had. I always intended, if you remained unmarried, to leave you the Bruce Place.'

'Dear aunt, thank you for the intention; but I would rather have Harry. I have a little bit of money of my own, have I not?'

'Four thousand dollars; enough to buy your wedding things and marry you decently. For though you are going to make such a fool of yourself, I shall not show the white feather about it. I must pretend to be happy when I am wretched, and receive congratulations that will nearly choke me; but such trials are part and parcel of a woman's lot; I dare say I shall get creditably through them.'

Miss Ethel rose with a proud air, but a pitifully sad face, and attempted to leave the room; but Eloise, with gentle force and many tender kisses, made her sit down again.

'Auntie,' she said, coaxingly, 'you have asked me a good many questions, and I have answered them truly; now I am going to ask you some, and I know you will be fair with me about them.—First, were you ever in love?'

Half smiling and half sighing, Miss Ethel sat, thinking over the bold question. At length she answered, slowly, and with a great deal of pathos in her voice, 'Yes, Eloise; I once loved as I do not think you have the power to love.—It is twenty-two years ago.'

'Will you tell me about it?'

'I cannot. Yes—I will try; perhaps it may show you what a waste of life it is. Wait here a few moments.'

She then left the room, but soon returned with a little tortoise-shell box in her hand. It opened with a spring, and showed a few yellow letters, a bunch of withered violets and the half of a plain gold ring. She lifted the latter, and said:

'This is a part of his dead mother's wedding ring; we broke it in two, and swore solemnly over it to be faithful to the promises we had made each other. Then he sailed away from me, and I never heard from him again. For two years I suffered all the agonies of hope deferred and slighted love, and at length I had a fever that left me the colorless little ghost I have been ever since.'

'Perhaps he was dead.'

'No.'

'Then he was a miserable creature, and I should have put him out of my heart and memory.'

'Yes; I think you would, Eloise. I think, too, that it is likely you would have let some other man make a fool of you a second time. I have a different nature. I did not cease to suffer for James Early for five years; but having conquered that weakness, I never permitted myself to care for any other man.'

'Are you still in love with this Mr. Early's memory?'

'No, I am not. If I should meet him to-day, I do not think I should care to speak to him.'

'Is he alive?'

'I suppose so. I heard of his marriage ten years ago.'

'Poor auntie!'

'Don't pity me, child. I am to be congratulated. If it had not been for my dear father's opposition I should have married for love, given my fortune and my life into the keeping of a selfish, fickle man—in fact made just such a little fool of myself as you are about to make.'

'Aunt, do you really think that Harry would forget me in a few weeks or months?'

'Of course he would.'

'I will try him.'

'You will act very wisely to do so.—Eloise, I am glad I have told you my sad little story; it may make you at least look before you leap.' Where does Harry generally leave you?'

'On the little bridge outside the Place.'

'Do not say 'Farewell' there. Lovers who part over running water never meet again. Give him every lawful chance. You may bring him into the park to-night.'

So a few hours afterward there was a very bitter parting under the oaks in Bruce park. Eloise was almost shocked when it was over. In her heart she had only intended to frighten Harry; but her lover had taken the proposal too seriously, and things had been said that she could not unsay. At first, indeed, Harry had laughed at Miss Ethel's doubts of him, and his laughter had provoked Eloise. She did not like the thing treated as a joke. 'It was a very serious matter, and she did not see how Harry could laugh at the idea of not seeing her for eleven months.'

The next morning's paper announced the sudden 'departure of Mr. Henry Torrens for New York on business of importance likely to detain him some months,' and Eloise was angry enough at the information. She had hoped Harry would try again to convince her of 'the folly of parting,' and she was determined at this interview to be convinced.

For some weeks Miss Ethel did not have a very happy time. Eloise wandered in the park, or about the big, silent house, and was not at all cheerful company. At first Harry's letters were so long and frequent that a great deal of her time was satisfactorily employed in answering them. But by degrees they grew both shorter and less frequent, and toward the beginning of winter they stopped altogether.

The two women looked sadly in each other's face at the empty post-box every morning, and Miss Ethel had her will made during these days, and left her niece all she had, as some compensation. But yet often, when she saw the sad face that had once been so bright and pretty, she had reproached herself, and wondered whether, where ignorance is bliss, it is not folly to be wise.

One day toward spring—a bright, warm day for the season—Eloise, who had now long ceased even hoping for a letter, was walking slowly up and down the great hall dividing the large drawing-room and the late Mr. Bruce's library from the rest of the house. These rooms were very seldom opened, and still more seldom used. Eloise only remembered two or three grand occasions on which they had been used for great entertainments, the last being that which introduced her into society two years previously.

A sudden fancy seized her; she would throw back the closed blinds and let the spring sunshine into the dark rooms.—Besides, there were all kinds of curious ornaments there and a great many books; to examine them would pleasantly pass a few hours. Miss Ethel readily agreed. She was glad to see her niece interest herself in anything that could beguile thought from the one sad, mortifying subject of her desertion.

Toward noon she went to seek Eloise. Her first glance showed her the girl sitting, thoughtfully, upon the hearth-rug with her lap full of letters and queer, tarnished Hindoo jewelry. She sprang up to meet her aunt, and with a strangely solemn excitement cried out:

'Oh, auntie, they are yours; all yours! I was looking at that queer cabinet, and my dress turned it over and a piece fell out of the bottom, and these things were scattered about.' Then she ran out of the room, shutting the door carefully behind her.

Poor Miss Ethel needed her privacy. Here was her lover's vindication; here were all the sweet words for which she had nearly died. He had suffered all she had suffered; he had poured out his agony and his despair in letters which had never until now reached her. The poor lady took them to her room, and never appeared again that day. But she had no hard words for the hand that had wronged her. 'Dear father; he meant it for a kindness,' was all that she said.

Still she grew very restless, and continually declared that she was sure something was going to happen. But coming events often cast long shadows before, and it was full two months afterward ere Miss Ethel's presentiment came true. Then she got a letter one day which threw her into a wild, feverish excitement. 'Eloise,' she cried, almost sobbing with joy, 'he is come, he is at the village; he will be here in an hour. How am I to bear it?'

Women seek each other's sympathy in hours like this, and Eloise—perhaps with just a little pang for her own sorrow—gladly gave it. But when she joined the long-parted lovers at dusk, and saw her aunt lingering with tender caresses by the handsome dark stranger at the fireside, she knew that never again would Aunt Ethel want sympathy; it was easy to see her lover was still her lover, and that they thoroughly understood the past.

Perhaps the sight of their happiness was a little irritating sometimes to Eloise. She could not help blaming her aunt in some measure for the loss of Harry, and she wondered if she ever remembered now any of her old opinions about marrying for love. Many women would have reminded her of them, but Eloise was not ill-natured; and when she saw the old lovers wandering about the gardens so happily together, she only hoped that her own blighted youth might have some such recompense given it; for such a joy it would almost be worth waiting, a little while, but not twenty two years; that was too strong a test of fidelity.

It was not asked of her. On the morning of the fifth of June, when the dew was yet on the grass, there was a messenger to see her. He had with him an exquisite basket of white roses, and in their midst was a letter which made Eloise Bruce the happiest girl in America. And Aunt Ethel was just as delighted. 'He must come here at once,' she said; 'they would wait breakfast for him—and he must never go away again.'

Then the ladies discovered that Harry and James Early were already friends. They had met at a hotel in New York, and both having their hearts in the same little Southern town, they had speedily become confidential. And Harry was not long in getting his pardon, though his excuse might well have been considered by a less loving mistress as an aggravation of his offense.

'You see, darling,' he explained between his kisses, 'you wanted to test my heart, and so I thought it only fair to let you test your own also. Do you think you would remember me, if you never saw or heard from me for twenty-two years, as Aunt Ethel did that lover of hers?'

'Harry! I should remember you forever. I never, never would have married any one else, if you had staid away altogether. But, indeed, it was cruel to try me so bitterly.'

'And how about your sending me away?'

'I won't ever do it again, Harry; and I never really wanted you to go. You ought to have known that.'

A few nights afterward, as they all sat together on the moon-lit veranda, Aunt Ethel said, very tenderly, 'Children, James and I will be married next Thursday, and we shall sail for Calcutta immediately. Could not the two marriages be made at once? Then, Harry, Eloise could live on at the old place, and keep it from going to destruction. It is Eloise's now; I made it over to her today, and Mr. Green says you are going into partnership with their firm, so I hope you will have enough to keep love from flying out of your windows.'

Little more was said at the time, for Aunt Ethel persistently turned the subject; but when she came into Eloise's room to bid the new bride-elect 'good-night,' the happy girl whispered, 'Oh, aunt, how generous you have been to us! Surely Mr. Early must be very rich to let you give us such a magnificent wedding present.'

'No, dear, he is not. In fact he is yet what he calls a struggling man. He has great ventures on hand; he may become rich, or he may lose nearly all he has made. It is something about indigo, dear, I know not what, and I don't care. I am going now wherever he goes, and I am a very, very happy woman.'

Then Eloise whispered, slyly, 'Auntie, do you remember saying a year ago that a girl was a little fool who married for love?'

'I remember, dear. I am wiser now, and I say if the girl is a little fool who marries for love, she who marries without it is the most foolish and wretched of women. On the whole, Eloise, I am rather proud of our good sense—eh, my darling.'—*Harper's Weekly.*

Expressing the Opinion of Many Others.

A few days ago Justice of the Peace John Weber took his little son on an excursion. The lad interviewed the man at the wheel, and gathered much information relative to the business of steamboating. Presently his father joined him on the hurricane deck and asked him how he was enjoying himself.—'First-rate,' was the enthusiastic reply. 'I'm going to be a steamboat man, papa.' 'All right,' responded the judge; 'but you will have to study navigation, astronomy and divers other sciences in order to be a good one.' The lad said nothing at the time, but appeared to be revolving the difficulties of the case in his mind. Perhaps half an hour later he remarked, with much gravity, 'Papa, I guess I won't be a steamboat man; I'd rather be a justice of the peace; you don't have to know anything for that.'

Cetewayo in Captivity.

A dispatch from Cape Town announces that King Cetewayo has arrived there. His majesty was dressed in a neat suit of European clothes, which it was evident from his action he found much less comfortable than his native dress. He was accompanied by four of his wives, four of his followers, and one little girl, all of whom regarded with great astonishment the novel and strange scenes about them.

The captive king was immediately imprisoned under a guard in the castle, but not under conditions of severity.—When he was informed that the government of her majesty the queen of Great Britain desired to treat him with unusual lenity and consideration in view of his extraordinary valor in war and his previous distinction as a ruler of the Zulu people, and that the English officials had been instructed to supply him with everything necessary for his comfort, Cetewayo immediately, and in a haughty manner, demanded that ten more of his favorite wives be sent for at once.—He said he had been accustomed to their society and would feel lonely without their presence. He was told that the English authorities would consider his request, but would probably not grant it. The defeated monarch is a marvelous eater, and sulks like a child unless he is promised that an entire ox will be roasted for his particular benefit daily.

When asked what he thought of Cape Town and English civilization he, in a satirical manner, expressed his wonder at the things around him, holding up his hands and saying, 'Oh! I was only born yesterday—I am a mere baby. I never should have fought against such good men as the English, who intend to take away my country. They shot us to make us Christians and I am sorry for shooting back at them.'

How to Peel Onions.

The cook on a fashionable yacht tells this story. She came on board as pretty as a daisy, and as sweet and fresh as an elegant get-up could make her. There was a chattering aft, on the yacht, what they would have for dinner, and it was agreed, for fun, that as it was chowder, each one was to do something toward the same. 'You have got to peel and chop up them onions,' says a dandy kind of a fellow to a pretty girl. 'Agreed,' said she, not wincing a bit, and they all laughed and pitied her. When the time came for fixing up things, kind of urged to it, I brought that pretty girl a peck of the friest onions—real red-skin ones—you ever smelled. 'There is going to be a lot of crying,' thinks I; 'if that would be the only sorrow in her life!' Says she to me, 'Mr. Robert, do you haul me a bucket of water,' and I did it. 'Now,' says she, 'just you put them onions in that there water,' and I did it. Then she took off of her white fingers a lot of rings, and put them in her pocket, and asked for a knife, and, the onions being in the water, she peeled and sliced them under water, and nary a tear came, nor nothing. 'Now,' says she, holding out the tips of her pretty fingers, 'who will be gallant enough to kiss these?' Seeing I was cook, I didn't like to be so bold, but there was a half dozen of the men who rushed forward, and of course I had no chance. That's the way I learned how ladies can peel onions and not cry over them.

Awful and Appalling Alliteration.

We want to welter in the blood of the blamed blatherskites who perennially persist in aiming at 'apt alliteration's artful aid' in all articles appearing in their particular papers. We want to welcome all well-wishers of our common country, of our corrupted Commonwealth and our beloved city to our aid in seizing upon this sign of sensationalism and dreadfully drubbing the driveling, dreary and drooling draff, and driving it from the columns of contemporary collocations of composition. How direfully and distressingly disgusting to the lover of light or lofty literature to be pertinaciously and perpetually pestered with some such sentence as 'Dear Daniel Drew Dead,' or 'The Boston Batters Beaten Beautifully,' or 'The Fire Fiend Furious,' or 'Murky Murder Mangles the Mortal Manes of More Massacred Men.' There is a kind of meaningless, musical madness about this literary lunacy that decidedly deceives its devotees. They think they are doing doughty deeds with their queasy, querulous and quixotic quills, whereas they but mechanically manipulate meaningless s maunderings, marrying meretricious monthings and mournful mutterings with mendacious and mediocre matter. Out on the *outre* and outrageous outpourings of these outcasts, these outlaws. Oust them if you can; outdo them if you can't.

A Brave Act.

A down train on the Reading railroad, due at Pottsville, Pa., on Saturday, arrived more than three hours behind time, having been detained by an accident that but for the presence of mind of a brave man would have been a frightful catastrophe. The repairmen had taken out a rail upon the high trestle near Rupert, and stationed the red danger signal at the proper point for the stoppage of trains. A north-bound freight train came along soon after, the engineer of which saw the signal; but, having some cars to switch near the point, supposed he could run by it a sufficient distance to make the entrance to the siding, and accordingly disregarded the warning. As his engine approached the trestle he discovered his fearful mistake, and instantly leaped to the ground. The boss of the repair gang, taking in at a glance the imminent peril of the situation, bravely sprang upon the locomotive, reversed her and applied the brake, and although unable to prevent her leaving the track, succeeded in stopping her upon the very brink of the dizzy height.

Signor Brumidi, the renowned frescoer, who had a narrow escape from death in the Capitol at Washington by the overturning of his chair while on a platform fifty feet above the floor, has faithfully labored at his art in that building for the past twenty-six years.

Clouds cannot be seen at a greater height than ten miles.

Cause of the Indian Outbreak.

On investigating for the cause of the recent hostile movement among the Ute Indians whereby Major Thornburg and a number of men of his command lost their lives, it appears that in July last Governor Pitkin telegraphed to the secretary of the interior that the Indians were burning timber, and stated that if they were not immediately stopped by the government that the citizens of Colorado would undertake to stop them. Secretary Schurz immediately directed Agent Meeker to call in the Indians engaged in this work, and, if necessary, to secure military assistance. The idea of the Indians in burning the timber, it is said, was to concentrate game, in order that it might be killed with less difficulty. Agent Meeker, however, succeeded only temporarily in stopping the destruction of the woodland, and subsequently in the same month a party of Utes destroyed, in the vicinity of Middle Park, together with a tract of timber, some property belonging to one J. B. Thompson. For the purpose of arresting the Indians engaged in the destruction of Thompson's property, Governor Pitkin dispatched the sheriff, with a posse, to the White River agency. Chief Douglass of the White River Utes, protested against their entering the agency, which was reported to the Indian bureau. Agent Meeker was then instructed to cause the arrest of the guilty parties, and in attempting to carry out the order he incurred the ill-will of the Indians; and it is thought at the Indian office that the recent outbreak was caused by the declared intention of the government to arrest the Indians engaged in the firing of the Thompson property. It is said at the interior department that the country north of the Colorado reservation is very desirable for farming and grazing purposes, and is thickly settled; that the Indians for three or four years past have been in the habit of leaving their reservation, which caused considerable annoyance to the settlers, particularly on Snake and Bear rivers. There are many lawless persons in that vicinity, it is alleged, who for years have carried on a brisk trade with the Indians, supplying them with whisky and ammunition, which has been the cause of constant complaint at the Indian office. Depredations have also been committed by the Indians along the valley of the rivers referred to. In the fall of 1877 Agent Danforth visited that country, in connection with Lieutenant Parker of the Ninth cavalry, United States army, with a view to the adoption of some measures to protect the settlement and break up this unlawful traffic. They reported in September 1877, that it was necessary to establish a military post there; that this would keep the Indians on their reservations, serve to protect the settlers and break up the unlawful trade referred to. On the 19th of that month copies of their report were received by the interior department, with a recommendation that the war department be requested to take action in the matter. The interior department concurred in this recommendation, and referred the matter to the War Department, by which the recommendation was rejected. Since then the bitter feeling manifested by the settlers against the Indians has been intensified, collisions have taken place and the trade in whisky and ammunition has increased, and within the past few months has been very brisk.

Care of Canaries.

So few understand the care of these birds that a few words about them will not come amiss to the bird lovers.—Nearly every one has a bird of some kind hanging in the window, or indoors, and the same treatment will apply to all, with the exception of seeds and food. The cause of most diseases is colds, which are occasioned by either hanging a bird in a draft of air, near a loose-fitting window, or keeping him in a very hot room (sixty-five degrees is the proper temperature for a bird) through the day, and then in a cool one at night—a variation of, perhaps, thirty degrees in twenty-four hours. The best cure for the cold is to feed, in addition to their regular seed, rape and canary, and perhaps millet, a paste made from a hard boiled egg and one pulverized cracker, thoroughly mixed together, using no water in mixing, the egg supplying sufficient moisture. Sometimes a bird seems hoarse, and apparently has lost his voice. This is occasioned by oversinging; a little pure rock-candy, not flavored, dissolved in the drinking water, and a quantity of red pepper put into the paste described above, will usually effect a cure. If, however, the cold is allowed to remain for several days without attention or cure, it will pass rapidly from cold to asthma, and from that to gapes, which is best described by saying that the bird looks like a little puff ball, with a constant panting, and his bill almost constantly opening and shutting as if to catch his breath. His food should be the same as described above. Also keep the bird warm and give, with his rape and canary, ripe plantain, if it can be had. Every morning he should have a small teaspoonful of warm bread and milk.

True Mourning.

Not long since a mother died, leaving six children to mourn her loss. The circumstances of the family did not admit of their purchasing the usual mourning garments; but one little girl obtained a piece of broad, black ribbon, which she fastened about her as a sash. She was obliged to wear her ordinary clothing; but, with pathetic fidelity, she has each day pinned the black sash about her, a simple but touching token of respect for the memory of her dead mother.

The treasury department has refused the application of Pierre Lorillard for the free entry of the Epsom cup, won in England by his horse Parole. In his letter the department tells Mr. Lorillard that the only course open to him is to apply to Congress, for relief. The Epsom cup is the personal property of Mr. Lorillard. The cup is valued at $2,500, and the duties on it amount to $1,000.

A New Yorker has been arrested for bigamy in marrying a widow and her daughter.

Scene in the Detroit Police Court.

They were husband and wife, and they looked tenderly at each other as they stood side by side.

A man may smash the stove and things,
And black a fond wife's eye;
And she may pound him with a club,
But true love cannot die.

'It was all a mistake,' explained Mary, as a beginning.

'I can make oath it was,' added John.

'It might have been,' said his honor, 'but the officer says you were having a terrible row.'

'Row, your honor?' said Mary; 'why, we are the peacefulest two folks on Division street!'

'I want to see the man who says I'd strike me darling!' added John, as he put his arm around her.

'Didn't you, sir, take an axe and smash the stove?'

'I—I did, your honor, but why did I do it? Because, sir, the stove smoked, and I was giving it ventilation.'

'And you smashed the table and chais?'

'Yes, I did, but they were old furniture, sir—awful old. I'd been trying to give them away, but nobody would have them.'

'Well, how did your wife get that black eye?'

'How sir? Why'——

'A sliver flew and hit me, of course,' she put in.

'Yes, sir; a sliver flew and hit her, and I was about to run for the drug store when this policeman came in.'

'Well, I am glad you love each other so dearly,' continued the court as he picked up a benumbed house-fly on the point of his pen. 'Mary can go home and pick up the chair-legs and splinters and broken crockery, and you can go to the workhouse for thirty days.'

'Great guns, sir! but I shall die if I have to leave Mary that long!'

'And I can never, never live thirty days without seeing John!'

'Well, we'll take the chances,' remarked the court, and John was towed into the corridor to wait for the wagon. Mary shed a few tears, but after getting out doors she quickly recovered her composure and said:

'When I come to think it all over I guess it's best, for poor John is extravagantly fond of seeing my eyes in mourning.'

How Depositors' Money is Used.

Superintendent Lamb, of the New York State banking department, says he has received replies from about two-thirds of the savings banks in the State to his circular letter asking what amount of the funds of those institutions had been unlawfully expended, and which he is investigating with a view of showing the freedom with which trustees vote away the sums which rightfully belong to the depositors, in hope of putting a stop to the practice. Mr. Lamb says that from examinations made last year in two savings banks, such diversion of funds in about ten years have exceeded $25,000 in each institution; in one savings bank the unlawful diversion of moneys in six years was sufficient to give each depositor a dividend of more than $8, and a percentum dividend would give larger depositors $25 or $35 each. In 1875 the appropriation of money in a single meeting of trustees would have given each depositor a dividend of $2 if the money had been distributed among them. In another institution the appropriation on one occasion to a humane organization outside the bank was $5,000 in one lump; in another savings bank a similar appropriation was $2,000, and in another $1,200 and another $1,000, all single appropriations. Trustees of each of these banks were acting under authority of a special charter which declared as follows: 'No president, vice-president, or trustee, officer or servant of said corporation, shall directly or indirectly borrow the funds of said corporation or its deposits, or in any manner use the same, or any part thereof, except to pay necessary expenses.'

Origin of a Proverb.

There is an Afghan proverb which speaks of any impartial judge as being 'unswerving as the justice of Mahmoud,' a saying which took its rise from one of the exploits of Mahmoud of Ghazni, the Afghan conqueror of India. On his march southward, a Hindoo came to him to complain of having been driven from his own house the night before by an Afghan chief, whose face he had been unable to see. The intruder, barring the door against him, devoured the supper prepared for his involuntary host, whose wife he compelled to wait upon him like a servant, with unveiled face, the deadliest of all insults to a Mohammedan. Mahmoud promised him redress, and bade him bring word the moment the unwelcome guest returned. Two nights later the Hindoo reappeared with the expected tidings. The sultan at once surrounded the house with his guards, whom he ordered to seize the intruder, and then, turning away his head, gave the signal of death. When it had been obeyed, he stepped forward to look at the corpse, and instantly exclaimed, 'Praise be to God, it is not he!' The amazed Afghans inquired his meaning. 'I thought,' replied Mahmoud, 'that the author of so daring a deed could be no other than my own son, and therefore I turned away my face, lest the sight of his face should make my heart fail me before justice was done.'

A certain old gentleman, very rich and still more stingy, is in the habit of wearing his clothes to the last thread. One of his friends, meeting him, exclaimed: 'They told me that you had a new hat, and I'll be hanged if you haven't!' 'Oh, yes,' said the miser, looking as if he were a trifle ashamed of himself, 'you see my wife kept telling me that the old one was a good deal worn out. Well, yesterday was my wife's birthday, and I got myself a new hat for her birthday present.'

Eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty-four persons were incarcerated in the Central prison at Moscow during the summer, 10,477 of whom were condemned to exile in Siberia.

The small boy said to the little girl: 'Do you wish to be my little wife?' The little girl, after reflecting: 'Yes——' The small boy: 'Then take off my boots.'

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A nine foot sea lion washed up on Hatteras beach last Sunday.

The citizens of Selma, Ala., have a local tax of $200 on commercial travelers.

There are 30,000 deaf mutes in the United States, and fifty places of worship where services are conducted in the sign language.

In Peru there is no school for deaf mutes. An attempt to establish one failed for want of pupils, as there are so few Peruvians so afflicted.

A son of Attorney General Hardin, of Kentucky, although only fourteen years old, is six feet high and weighs one hundred and forty-two pounds.

A debt due the soil is a debt of honor. The good farmer will no more think of overdrawing his account with the earth than of overdrawing his account in bank.

The wife of a New York German tailor, mother of an eleven-months old girl, gave birth to twins, whereupon the father fled from home, and has not since been heard from.

John Bright was chosen to present the English Primitive Methodist petition, three quarters of a mile long and signed by 100,000 persons, in favor of Sunday closing.

A Boston druggist sold an ounce of laudanum to a boy who brought a written order for tincture of rhubarb, and the widow of the man killed by the blunder has obtained a verdict of $5,208 damages.

A recent European steamer brought 250 emigrants bound for Texas to settle as farmers. Most of them were Prussians who left the fatherland on account of the depressing times and military exactions.

Capital is invested in English railways to the tune of $224,000 per mile, while the 81,840 miles of American railways represent an investment of only $58,310 per mile, which is considerably more than the actual cost.

The linen mills in Washington county, N. Y., have been purchased by a firm of manufacturers from Guilford, Ireland, who will give employment to seven hundred hands. If successful the firm will transfer their entire business to this country.

The total inflation of the currency during the present year, exclusive of our gold product and coinage, is $69,000,000, as follows: Gold imports, $33,000,000; coinage of silver dollars, $24,000,000; issue of national bank notes, $12,000,000.

Experiments have been begun to test the practicability of growing the cinchona trees, from which Peruvian bark is obtained, in California. Several thousands of seedlings have been raised by the agricultural department of the State university, to be distributed when large enough.

Among the checks sent out last Wednesday from the treasury, in payment of the quarterly interest on the United States four per cent. loan, was one of $50,000 to the order of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, being the quarterly interest on $50,000,000 United States four per cent. bonds registered in his name.

The sultan of Zanzibar is getting very civilized. He has practically suppressed the slave trade, and with a determined hand. He gives dinner parties in a European fashion, with music from an excellent band, decorated *menus* and all sorts of luxuries. His highness drives out in a carriage and four, with six outriders in scarlet and gold.

The Jacksonville, Fla., *Sun*, asks: Will some medical man explain why it is that the negro is never known to sneeze? Ask any old planter, who owned scores of servants, and he will tell you he never heard one of his servants sneeze. It may appear a very singular fact, but it is none the less true; and we allude to it just to show how unobservant most people are.

William Lydie and Charles Morris were a young woman's rival suitors, at Ashville, N. C. After considerable conquettish hesitation she chose Morris and promised to marry him. The revengeful Lydie caught Morris in the woods, bound him to a tree, and disfigured him with a knife in a horrible manner, for which the fiend has been sentenced to sixty years' imprisonment.

The assistant attorneygeneral for the postoffice department, upon a case recently submitted to him, has given as his opinion that letters addressed to lottery companies, or to individuals, when addressed to them as agents for such companies, are unmailable *per se*, and that postmasters should refuse to register letters when so addressed. This opinion has been adapted by the department.

In the midst of the performance of an extravaganza at a Boston theater an old man rises in the parquette and says that he is displeased with his seat, as he is unable to hear well. One of the actors invites him to sit in a chair on the stage, which he does, and finally takes a ludicrous part in the acting. It is not until near the close of the piece, so clever is the imposition, that the audience sees the old man is a member of the company.

The British consul at Saigon, China, mentions as a remarkable peculiarity of the natives of the country that they have the great toe of each foot separated from the others, like the thumb of the hand, and it can be used in much the same manner, though not to the same extent. This peculiarity must be very satisfactory to the disciples of Darwinism, although Chinese annals, 2,300 years before Christian era, show that this remarkable trait was known at that time as well as now.

False hair is being largely used in Paris for the adornment of children belonging to high life. Those soft, flaxen locks that are seen floating in the wind on the beaches of Trouville and Dieppe are, it appears, in many cases false. The Parisian asserts that a chroinquer, for whom the grand monde has no secrets, says that the same ladies already dye their children's hair and darken their eyebrows, and complains that high life mothers have a tendency to regard their children as mere talking dolls.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 30, 1879.

$1.50.

From and after June 1st, the terms of the PRESS will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, to all new subscribers, who pay *in advance*. To subscribers who do not pay in advance the price is two dollars.

☞ No material change in the markets, except new corn 35 to 40 cts.; and good wheat $1.25.

J. H. Hargrave, Esq., of Lexington, is dead.

The Governor has ordered a special term of the Superior Court to be held for Davidson county, beginning on the first Monday in January. Both criminal and civil cases will be tried.

It was the *Orange Presbytery* which recently met at Alamance, in Guilford county.

The Synod convened in Statesville last week.

SNOW.—Two inches of snow fell at Norwich, Connecticut, Thursday of last week; and at St. Thomas, Ontario, a heavy fall of snow is reported.

MEMPHIS—There have been heavy frosts at Memphis, and the epidemic is declared ended, and business has been resumed.

The captive women and children, held by the Utes, have been given up to special agent, Adams.

The reported Internal Revenue frauds in Gaston county have been investigated, and there was no evidence showing fraud. The Raleigh *News* says, there has been some white-washing done.

The Raleigh *Observer* says, $4,000 were cleared at the late State Fair, and that another such a Fair will relieve the State Agricultural Society of its debts.

Latest News Items.

Col. L. D. Childs, formerly President of the Carolina National Bank, died in Columbia, S. C.

NEW GARDEN FAIR.—The crowd was large and the display of stock, fancy work, vegetables, fruits, grains, &c., very good. There were two hundred and sixty-five entries. Prof. Kerr, State Geologist, was the orator of the day.

There have been three or four burglaries in Salisbury last week.

Miss Painter, the revivalist, is at Mocksville.

The Hessian fly is at work on the wheat in portions of Indiana and Ohio.

Stock Law.

Considerable inquiry has been made as to what those townships in Forsyth County which voted for the Stock law, are going to do about it, since the greater number of townshsps voted it down.

There has been but little said about it. We do not see how the matter will be settled without another vote in those townships which adopted the law. Others think it useless, as the voice of the people in those townships is already expressed. Difficulties will arise no doubt, which would have been avoided had the whole county voted for the law.

The best answer as to how the law practically works is by looking at other counties where it is in operation.

Mr. McDowell of Charlotte, stated at a meeting of representatives of the farming interest of Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba counties, that the cost of fencing the lands, estimating that 12,500 rails are required to fence in 25 acres. The cost of these at $1 per hundred is $125. To clear the land the cost is $5 per acre, equal to $125 more; whole cost $250—equal to the worth of the land at $10 per acre. All this could be saved by the fence law. He then showed how this law in his county had improved the character of the stock generally. He maintained that the practical operation of the law had broken down all opposition to it and even the colored people were now its friends. Mr. McDowell thought the experience of Mecklenburg should satisfy her neighbors of the beneficence of this law, as her people would hardly, through falsehood, palm it off on others if it was to their detriment.

Celebration of the Surrender of Cornwallis.

Yorktown, Va., Oct. 23.—The ninety-eighth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis was appropriately celebrated here on the 25th, the occasion being preliminary to the contemplated centennial celebration in 1881. The weather was pleasant and the attendance of military and civilians large, brilliant and enthusiastic. Many of the most distinguished citizens were present from different sections of the country, and the army and navy and the volunteer military organizations from neighboring cities lent their aid to the display. The occasion passed off most agreeably, nothing occurring to detract from its interest.

North Carolina's representative, Col. Staples, is thus reported:

He claimed that she had the honor of issuing the first Declaration of Independence, and that the first white female ever born in America had the honor of being born on her soil, and upon her soil, Alamance creek, was shed the first blood of the Revolution.

After the speaking an abundant dinner, which had been prepared for the occasion, was partaken of by the large crowd in attendance.

ST NICHOLAS has been permanently enlarged and is considered the best young people's Magazine in the world.

UNITY AND CONCORD.

How these were Manifested at Salisbury on the 23rd.

How the Re-Union Passed off—Eight Thousand Enthusiastic People—Speeches from Statesmen and ex-Soldiers—A Patriotic Address by a Federal Soldier who is Applauded to the Echo—A Bountiful Barbecue, &c.

Special to the Charlotte Observer:

SALISBURY, N. C., Oct. 23.

The re-union to-day was a great success. Trains came in from every direction with crowds on board, and it was estimated that the visitors numbered at least eight thousand. The streets were thronged, and the enthusiasm was marked. The weather was fair and everything contributed to the success of the demonstration.

THE CEREMONIES AND SPEECHES.

Thirteen guns were fired at sunrise, and at 11 o'clock the procession, under Gen. Robt. Ransom as chief marshal, with seventeen assistants, formed on Main street and marched to Harrison's grove on the suburbs of the town, where the speakers' stand had been erected. After music the ceremonies were introduced by his Excellency, Gov. Jarvis. Speeches were made by Hon. Z. B. Vance, Hon. D. G. Fowle, Gen. Rufus Barringer, Col. Merrill (of Mississippi,) Hon. A. M. Scales, Col. W. H. Cowles, Col. Wm. Johnston, Hon. Wm. M. Robbins and Hon. J. M. Leach, and by Maj. W. F. Halleck, of the United States Army. All of the speeches were patriotic in their character, and breathed a spirit of fraternity, and that of Maj. Halleck was remarkable, not so much on account of its excellent temper, as by reason of the general absence of Federal soldiers—thereby rendering him and his utterances especially conspicuous. This gentleman is a son of Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, a prominent Union general, and at one time commander-in-chief of the United States armies and Secretary of War under President Lincoln. He spoke in substance as follows:

MAJ. HALLECK'S SPEECH.

I am not accustomed to public speaking. In fact I never attempted it before, and am proud that my first effort should be on such an occasion as the present, for my whole soul is in this movement of reconciliation. It has been my desire for years to see a real union of the blue and the gray honorably established, and when I first heard that down here in Salisbury you intended to hold a re-union of the soldiers of both armies, my heart responded to the call; for it seems to me that we who did the fighting should discourage, discountenance and raise our voices against the party man or class of men who directly and indirectly attempt to secure public or private favor by reviving the passions begotten by the war, ought to step to the front. These are the men who, while pretending to sympathize with us, tell of the horrors of war, of prison pens, and in fact of all and of more than any soldier had to suffer; and in return for this devilish talk expect to ride into office on soldiers' vote. Then we must step to the front again. Comrades, these political demagogues must be taught that when we laid aside our arms we meant peace and peace we will have. The soldiers of both sections must unite for this purpose and thus secure a lasting peace for our unhappy country. Few, very few, soldiers can be found who are unwilling to take a brother soldier by the hand, be he of the blue or gray, from the North or South It is unnecessary that we should forget our brave comrades who have fallen, and who cannot meet with us until that last great re-union; we can at least revere their memory and annually bedeck their graves with floral offerings. As Senator Ransom said, ten years ago, in a memorial speech at Raleigh. "Thank God, there are flowers enough in this land of ours, and hearts gentle enough, and hearts good enough, to scatter them over both blue and gray." That was a grand and noble sentiment uttered ten years ago, ahead of public sentiment at that time, but thank God such utterances as came from your noble Senator then, meet now a cordial response from patriotic hearts in all parts of our glorious country.

THE REBEL YELL.

Six thousand people were around the stand and the speaker closed his remarks amidst the wildest cheering. When he had finished Senator Vance stepped forward and proposed three hearty old rebel yells for the speaker, and these were given with much enthusiasm.

THE BARBECUE.

At 4 o'clock the great crowd repaired to the barbecue which had been prepared for ten thousand people. This consisted of five thousand pounds of bread, the same amount of beef, and nearly as much pork and mutton. All were satisfied and an adjournment was then had and the people moved back to the town.

Throughout the day good order and the best of feeling prevailed, and the re-union was in every sense all that its promoters could with any reason have hoped for.

THE HOTTEST OCTOBER IN FIFTY-FIVE YEARS.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of October 18, says: Those of our readers who find it necessary to begin conversation by talking of the weather, will find in our local columns enough facts about October weather, of this and preceding years, to make the subject a principal instead of a merely preliminary topic. Some very cold weather in the latter part of the month may bring down the averages, but October, 1879, has already scored enough hot days to make the month "phenomenal" in the sense to which one of our correspondents objects. In the 54 years from 1825 to 1878, inclusive, 1,674 October days. During only eleven out of those 1,674 days the thermometer marked 80 degrees or upwards. But during October, 1879, the thermometer at the same place has marked 80 degrees or over on eleven out of seventeen days. This high temperature for October was reached on less than 1 per cent. of the October days prior to 1879, but on 65 per cent. of the days in the record for this month. There are many other facts of interest in the article, all going to show that this has been a remarkable month, and furnishing an eleven days wonder to those who study thermometers.

The Official Vote of Ohio.

Columbus, O., October 23.—The vote cast in Ohio on October 14th for State officers was officially counted to-day, with the following results: Total vote for Governor, 668.667 divided as follows: Foster (Rep), 336,261; Ewing (Dem), 319,132; Stewart (Prohib), 4,145; Pratt (Nat.), 9,129—Foster's majority over Ewing, 17,129.

The November number of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY is on our table. It opens a new volume and is an excellent number. A more extended notice next week.

STATE NEWS.

The citizens of Scoth-Irish township have obtained an injunction from Judge Buxton, to restrain the County Commissioners of Rowan from issuing bonds to aid in the construction of the Winston & Mooresville Railroad, on the ground that a legal majority of qualified voters did not vote for the appropriation. And the case now goes to court.

THE DIFFERENCE.—While our Virginia neighbors are quarrelling and fighting over the question as to how their State debt shall be settled, the Public Treasurer of North Carolina is quietly settling our State obligations by giving new Bonds for the old ones. That's the difference. Our Virginia friends sometimes sneer at North Carolina, but their conduct at present would deter a good North Carolinian from wanting to be kin to any of them including Miss Pocahontas and old Mr. "John Smith."—Charlotte *Democrat*.

On Monday night last, about eleven o'clock, one of the revenue officers ran across a one-horse wagon, which was being driven on one of the streets of Greensboro, and which he supposed contained contraband articles. On attempting to stop the mule attached to the wagon, the driver, a colored man, made a determined effort to drive over the officer, but he failed in the attempt, and finding he could not do so, he then jumped from the wagon and ran. On examination it was found the wagon contained 10 boxes unstamped tobacco. The wagon, mule and tobacco were lodged in the jail yard till Wednesday, when they were sent to Winston, to be delivered to Dr. Wheeler, collector of revenue for this district.—*North State*.

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION.—It is time that our people were becoming thoroughly aroused to the importance of the railroad projects now going on around us. Some of our citizens held a meeting recently and appointed Dr. Brown, Col. Alspaugh, T. J. Brown, on the part of Winston, and H. W. Fries, J. W. Fries and Dr. Shaffner on the part of Salem, a committe to meet the President of the Virginia Midland Railroad and others when they passed over the line. The committee met the gentlemen at Maj. Hairston's on Thursday and spent the night there. Our committee were given to understand that Winston would have a fair showing before the road was located.—*Leader*.

CONFERENCE OF RAILROADERS.—Capt. Jas. O. Moore, chief engineer of the Winston and Salem and Mooresville Railroad, went up the Richmond and Danville Railroad, yesterday morning, to meet Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and Receiver Barbour, of the Virginia Midland, for the purpose of confering with them with a view to inducing them to utilize the road bed of this road, as much thereof as completed, in their proposed extension of the Virginia Midland from Danville through parts of North Carolina. About 22 miles of the Winston and Salem & Mooresville Railroad are already graded, and Capt. Moore reports having on hand and attainable a sufficient amount to grade the road to a point between Mooresville and Winston -fifty-five miles in all. The idea proposed would cause a deflection of the proposed extension before it reached Statesville, making Mooresville the objective point on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, and the people of Statesville will no doubt exert themseles to nullify such a programme.—*Charlotte Observer*.

OFFICERS OF THE N. C. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—Col Thomas M Holt.

Vice Presidents—Gov. Jarvis, ex-officio; Capt. S B Alexander of Mecklenburg county; Gen. W P Roberts of Gates county; George Allen of Craven county; B M Collins of Warren county; W C Upchurch of Wake county.

Vice-Presidents for the Judicial Districts as follows:

First District—W R Capehart of Chowan, Dr. J E Newsom of Hertford.

Second District— Capt. J R Thigpen of Edgecombe. Joseph A Haywood of Wake.

Third District—Harrod P Dortch of Wayne, Dan'l Shaw of Pender.

Fourth District.—John Robinson of Anson, Jonathan Evans of Cumberland.

Fifth District—George K Faust of Alamance, J Van Lindley of Guilford.

Sixth District—Col. William Johnson of Mecklenburg, J S Myers of Mecklanburg.

Seventh District—A B Gorrell of Forsythe, S R Harrison of Rowan.

Eight Distrtct—Maj. J W Wilson of Burke, A Shuford of Catawba.

Ninth District—Natt Atkinson of Buncomb, Col. J L Robinson of Macon.

Capt. C B Denson was unanimously re-elected to the office of Secretary, and P A Wiley, Esq., to that of Treasurer.

FRUIT GROWERS AND NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.—An association under this name was organized on Thursday, the 16th inst. with headquarters in Raleigh. Twenty-five members were enrolled, and the following officers were appointed:

President—Nat. Atkinson, of Buncomb.

Vice Presidents:

1st.	Congr'al Dist.—	
2nd.	"	T. Chapman and C. W. Westbrook.
3rd	"	Dr. S. S. Satchwell.
4th	"	J. F. Taylor.
5th	"	Thos. Lindley.
6th	"	Hon. J. S. Armfield.
7th	"	N. W. Craft.
8th	"	Alfred Clark.

Corresponding Secretary, S. Otho Wilson, Raleigh, N. C.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address, to be published in due time, setting forth the objects and purposes of the association. An association of this order will be of immense advantage to the fruit growers of the State.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Brother Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon I'll use your medicine hereafter."

The annual report of the Postmaster-General, now in course of preparation, will show a deficiency for the fiscal year of something over $3,000,000, or about three-fifths of what the deficiency was for the last fiscal year. The condition of the department and the postal service generally is considered by the Postmaster-General to be efficient.

The election in Baltimore resulted in a majority of 5,899 for Latrobe (Democrat). Mr. Hooper carried two wards, and three Republican councilmen were elected.

The Coming Elections.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* sums up the probably result of the elections yet to be held this year as follows:

New York, Maryland, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Massachusetts vote November 4th, for State officers and members of the Legislature. Mississippi and New Jersey for members of the Legislature, and Pennsylvania for a State Treasurer. Louisiana votes December 2d on a new constitution framed by a recent convention. The result in four of these States may be safely predicted. Maryland, of course will give a rousing Democratic majority, and, unless there be an earthquake, Minnesota will go strongly the other way. Mississippi will elect a Democratic Legislature. The Massachusetts campaign is thoroughly mixed. Butlerism has divided the Democrats and will draw a good many votes from the Republicans. Whatever the result may be, it cannot be a Democratic victory, though it may inflict ugly wounds on the Republicans.

In New York, both parties are inflicted with internal troubles; the Democrats have the Kelly "bolt" on hand and the Republicans are threatened with an anti-Cornell "scratch."

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable, about four miles North of Lexington, Davidson County, on Monday night last, a medium sized

GRAY MARE.

about five years old, well formed, a little ewe-necked, with a white spot on the rump.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of the mare and thief to me.

Postoffice address, Lexington, N. C.

LEVI EASTER.

Davidson County, Oct 21st, 1879.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.

D. T. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkeness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

Send for circular.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale, contained in a mortgage deed, executed by J. L. Fulkerson to L. L. Brietz, and recorded in Book 7, Page 344, Forsyth County Register's office, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, in Salem, on Saturday, November 1st, 1879, at 1 o'clock, P. M., TWO TOWN LOTS on Main street, in said town. On lot No. 58 stands the STORE-HOUSE, lately occupied by J. L. Fulkerson, and on lot No. 57, adjoining, is a DWELLING-HOUSE. Terms cash.

L. A. BRIETZ,
Administrator of L. L. Brietz.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 2, 1879.-4t.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of the late Philip Spaugh, on the 2d day of October, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of the said Philip Spaugh to make immediate payment and settlement to me. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me lawfully authenticated on or before the 18th day of October, 1880, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Public Adm'r of Forsyth Co.
October 13th, 1879.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy Cure of seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinism or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, shakes or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derange of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates this organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

At the Old Stand!

Mrs. DOUTHIT

respectfully announces to her patrons and friends that she has removed to her old stand, which has recently been enlarged and otherwise improved, where can be found one of the choicest and cheapest assortments of

FALL and WINTER MILLINERY,

to be found in this section. The stock consists of

HATS & BONNETS for Ladies & Children,
FLOWERS & FEATHERS,
SILK AND VELVET RIBBONS,
The most complete stock of NOTIONS ever brought to this market.
KID, SILK, AND BERLIN GLOVES,
RIBBONS, TIES, & BOWS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS, SILK & LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S FANCY HOSE,
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND LACES,
LACE SCARFS, RUFFLING, &c., &c.,
BUTTONS of all styles.
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S CLOAKS
SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS, Children's KNIT HOODS and SACQUES.
UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS,
FRINGES Silk and Wool.
UMBRELLAS, a good assortment.
Ladies' Children's and Men's Knit Underwear. A variety of JEWELRY.
SILVER SPRAY, GERMAN, and BELLE COLOGNE, in large assortment.
FINE TOILETTE SOAPS.
All the above will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Thankful for so liberal a patronage in the past, I hope by my complete stock and close attention to the wants of my customers, to merit a continuance of the same during the Fall and Winter of 1879.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.

I. W. DURHAM,

PRACTICAL

Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

AND

TOMBSTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

FULL

FROM CELLAR TO GARRET

AND

RUNNING OVER

WITH THE

LARGEST STOCK OF

HARDWARE,

House Furnishing Goods,

&c., &c., &c.,

EVER BROUGHT TO

Western North Carolina.

S. E. ALLEN respectfully announces to his many patrons and friends, in this and adjoining counties, that he has just returned from the Northern cities where he purchased one of the largest and finest assortments of Hardware ever brought to this section of the country.

The Farmers

will find in this mammoth assortment all kinds of Agricultural Implements of the latest designs, at lower prices than they ever heard of before.

The Mechanics

in selecting their tools, will here find an assortment of the very best at lower figures than they ever bought before.

Housekeepers

should not fail to examine the splendid array of House Furnishing Goods. Among the large stock of Cooking Stoves can be found the celebrated

"Farmer Girl,"

which is acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest in the market.

WANTED.

Mr. Allen wants EVERYBODY to call and examine his goods, hear prices, and be convinced that

S. E. ALLEN'S,

(Sign of the Big Saw,)

WINSTON, N. C.,

is the place to get the best bargains.

Sept. 4th, 1879.

STOVES-STOVES-STOVES

THE UNEDRSIGNED has the largest and most complete assortment of

COOKING STOVES

AND

HEATING STOVES

ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

Stove Pipes and Fixtures

always on hand.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING

promptly attended to. A general assortment of

TIN WARE,

Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT. Prices to suit the times.

J. E. MICKEY.

Salem N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

JOB PRINTING of

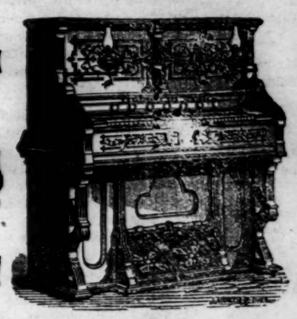
all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

ORGANS! PIANOS! MUSIC!

W. P. ORMSBY,

WINSTON N. C., OFFERS THE FOLLOWING

$100 $100



Challenge! Challenge!

MY ATTENTION BEING DRAWN TO THE FLAMING ADVERTISEMENTS at present going through the country, professing to offer great inducements to purchasers of Pianos and Organs, I, wishing to protect our people from deception and fraud, take this means of cautioning all who desire to procure either an Organ or Piano, that the advertisements referred to and the instruments they represent are *a delusion and a snare.*

There are at present located in the South two firms of Organ and Piano dealers, who make it their business to buy up second-hand instruments, and, after retouching them, advertise them as new, at seemingly low prices, the imposition not being discovered until the instrument is paid for.

There are also Organ dealers advertising from New Jersey, claiming to be manufacturers, who, instead of manufacturing the instruments they advertise, purchase them from "Cheap John" makers, whose sole object is to *sell*. If any person wishes to be convinced of the above, I ask them, purely for their own benefit, to communicate with me, in whatever way they please, and I will freely undertake to supply all information needed, and they can then choose for themselves in purchasing.

To show that I make this offer in good faith, I will undertake to forfeit and pay over the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person to whom I fail to prove the above.

I would further state that I have just returned from New York, and have secured the *best possible terms* from several of the Leading Manufacturers of

Genuine Organs and Pianos,

Instruments which have obtained Gold Medals and Diplomas at the Centennial,

AND I AM PREPARED TO SELL

Warranted Organs and Pianos at Lower Prices

than those quoted on the bogus instruments advertised by the unprincipled dealers who realize enormous profits on shoddy work.

BEING SOLE AGENT FOR

HORACE WATERS & SONS,

and for the STIEFF, the STECK, and the HAINES PIANOS,

ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED ORGANS:—

Needham's "Silver-Tongue"

The MASON & HAMLIN, the STANDARD, and the TABOR.

I can fill the bill for all Purchasers, both in Style and Price.

To all parties desiring to purchase an instrument, of whatever description, I would point out that there is nothing to lose, and much to gain by communicating with me. Respectfully,

W. P. ORMSBY,
WINSTON, N. C.

May 22, 1879. No. 21. 6mo.

Nissen Wagon Manufacturing Co

Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Post Office SALEM, N. C.

ESTABLISHED BY J. P. NISSEN, 1834.

WORKS AT Waughtown.

Best is always cheapest in the end.

WE are better prepared for making wagons than ever before, having a much larger and better stock of thoroughly air-seasoned lumber, and the best wagon mechanics to be procured.

We employ no apprentices, and always endeavor to make

OUR WORK OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT,

AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

All who use wagons must not forget that first-class work cost more and is worth more than cheap work.

We also keep a large stock of **UILDING LUMBER and LONG LEAF SHINGLES,** at lowest prices.

Waughtown, Forsyth County, N. C., Feb 27, 1878—no9tf.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL

CLASSES OF Insurable Property, Against Loss or Damage by Fire,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

REMOVED TO THE BELO BUILDING.

LADIES:

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

AN ATTRACTIVE SUMMER STOCK

at prices surprisingly cheap.

A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.

Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.

A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.

Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.

We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands

☞ Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store.

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,
tf. J. BLICKENDERFER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The premium list of the State Fair is slow making its appearance.

Stokes Court on Monday next, Nov. 3d. Forsyth Court on Monday the 10th of Nov.

T. L. Vaughn is enlarging his tobacco factory.

W. H. Hall celebrated his 50th birthday on Saturday last.

Frank Stewart and Lum Hiat, two butchers, had a fisticuff up town on Saturday last.

RUSTLESS OATS.—Rustless Winter Oats.—Enquire at Salem Bookstore.

Tobacco in Stokes and Surry has been somewhat injured by frost. The bulk of the crop has been cured, however.

Over two hundred conversions, under the preaching of Miss Painter, at Mooresville, recently.

Rev. R. H. Wills has been conducting a protracted meeting at the Methodist Protestant church at Winston.

C. A. Hege has returned from his trip to Cincinnati, and gives a glowing description of what he saw there.

The proprietors of the Salem Mill, Cooper & Hendricks, will buy all the wheat offered at $1.25 per bushel.

LOST.—An extra large red-gold ring. A handsome reward for the finder, and no questions asked. Return to this office.

Heaviest frost of the season on Saturday and Sunday mornings last. Weather was quite cool all day. Ice in Richmond and Petersburg.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad has been located to Walnut Cove, provided Stokes county raises a subscription of $20,000.

W. T. Vogler has a most attractive display of silver-ware in his show-windows at Winston. Will is enterprising and deserves the encouragement of the public.

Rev. Mr. Carraway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Winston, commenced a series of meetings on Sunday night last. Service every night.

The Register of Deeds has copies of the Revised School Law for distribution among the School Committees and Teachers of this county.

Don't forget the sale of valuable town property, next Saturday, advertised by L. Albert Brietz, Administrator of Miss L. L. Brietz.

DICTIONARIES.—Webster's unabridged, and National Pictorial Dictionaries at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

The Bank building is being fixed up as a residence, and will be occupied by Mr. Harris, of Concord, who comes here to educate his daughters in Salem Female Academy.

We are pleased to see that N. W. Craft, of Yadkin county, has been elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Fruit Grower's and Nurserymen's Association of this State, recently organized at Raleigh.

On Wednesday night of last week, Revenue officer W. H. Pearce, of Greensboro, delivered to Collector Wheeler 1 mule, 1 wagon and 10 boxes of tobacco, captured in Greensboro.

We have frequently alluded to the magnitude our grain market is assuming. The mills of Messrs. Fries are running day and night, and the old Salem Mill is also hard at work. The price of wheat is now $1.25 per bushel.

Rev. W. S. Bynum, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Winston, and editor of the *Church Messenger*, occupies with his family, the Swink homestead in Salem. We extend to him and his a hearty welcome.

Tom Lewis we notice has been handling the reins of the mill wagon team, for several days. As soon as the old "Boss" recovers from the bad effects produced by an over dose of fresh pork, he will resume his duties again.

WINSTON AD.—We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Carter, Rives & Co. Their Goods are well selected, and are offered upon the most reasonable terms. Be sure and give them a call, and judge for yourselves. Ladies' Goods a specialty.

George M. Sides, son of the late Christian Sides, a native of Forsyth, but for a number of years a resident of Missouri, called on Tuesday. He is looking after his interests in this State, and will return to his Western home some time in December.

FIRE.—On Sunday evening last, fire was discovered in the dwelling of Lucy Webb, col., in Winston, and considerable bedding was destroyed before it was put out. Much of the furniture was damaged in getting it out.

WANTED.

300 bushels of White Wheat.
100 " " Corn.

For which I will pay the highest market prices in cash or trade. E. A. EBERT.
43-tf. Salem, N. C.

A protracted meeting has been held at Red Bank Baptist Church, in this county, commencing on the 3rd Sunday, conducted by Elder H. Brown, assisted by Elder Wm. Turner. On Friday last eight persons were baptized by Elder Brown as the result of the meeting.

Hawks have been quite troublesome on the plantation of Eli N. Sides, recently. The other day a grown chicken was found about half eaten, when one of the boys made a trap and baited it with the chicken. In the morning his hawkship was found entrapped, and—off went his head.

NEW NAME AND GOOD PRICES.—Messrs. John Sheppard & T. A. Wiles have taken the Lash Warehouse. It will hereafter be known as *Pilot Warehouse*. All attention given and the best prices obtained. Planters would do well to give them a call.

Several fine specimens of ripe, second crop strawberries, were picked off the beds of Mrs. Levin Brietz, amounting to several handfulls. This is unusual in this section. We have heard of other parties in town and country who have noticed ripe fruit on their vines.

Col. A. B. Gorrell, says the Raleigh *Visitor*, conducted himself, as Chief Marshal at the Fair, in such a manner as to win the admiration and respect of all with whom he came in contact. This gentleman's name will be heralded throughout the State by the many thousands who visited us, as a model gentleman in every respect.

We learn his aids also made a very favorable impression at the Fair,

Messrs. Hinshaw Bros., Winston, are receiving a very large and varied stock of seasonable Goods, which they offer at prices to suit the times. They will be pleased to receive calls from their numerous friends and the public in general.

We regret to learn that the health of Bishop DeSchweinitz is not improving. On the occasion of his birthday, on Sunday last, he was visited by many friends. He visited Europe last Summer to attend the Moravian Synod, but his health did not improve, as was hoped, and he has been at home only a short time.

Rev. E. Rondthaler, held service at East Salem, on Sunday afternoon last, at 3 o'clock.

The Moravian church was well filled on Sunday night. Rev. Mr. Rondthaler's sermons on the Patriarch Abraham are attracting large congregations. They are able and powerful appeals to the people to look to the salvation of their souls and lead correct and honorable lives here below.

The grave of Miss Addie Herman, in the Moravian cemetery, was decorated with a beautiful and exquisitely arranged Floral Harp, a tribute of affection and esteem by a lady friend. Miss Herman's 50th birthday occurred on Sunday last, and hence the floral tribute. She was an accomplished lady and will be remembered by many of the former scholars of Salem Female Academy, where she had charge of the advanced course of various branches of study.

COLLECTIONS for the 5th Internal Revenue District of North Carolina, for the week ending October 25th, 1879:

Monday	$2,373 71
Tuesday	4,076 88
Wednesday	2,084 98
Thursday	2,757 33
Friday	2,765 68
Saturday	3,591 60
Total	$17,660 18

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

FOR THE PRESS.

Stokes Sunday School Union.

MR. EDITOR:—Having had my attention drawn to the early history of Sunday Schools in our midst, by the remarks of Rev. W. A. Lutz at the recent Sunday School Reunion, and by the account of the children's day of 50 years ago, in your last issue, I have examined the records of Stokes County Sunday School Union, and find some items which may be interesting to the present workers in the Sunday School cause.

From the Minutes we have the following record of the organizing of Stokes County Sunday School Union:

GERMANTON, STOKES COUNTY,
Sunday, April, 1826,
(Precise day not given,)

"The Rev. —— Witherspoon and the "Rev. G. Shober attended at this place for "the purpose of establishing a Sunday "School Union, auxiliary to the American "Sunday School Union. After the Rev. "—— Witherspoon had delivered an able "and elequent address in favor of Sunday "Schools, a number of citizens of Stokes "County met and agreed upon the follow"ing constitution."

From the Preamble to the Constitution, we learn that Stokes County Sunday School Union was organized only two years later than the American Sunday School Union, in Philadelphia, which event occurred in May, 1824. Believing that nothing so effectually binds and strengthens a society as regular contributions from its members, it was enacted, Art. 3, Const., that "Each subscriber of one half dollar annually shall be a member, and each subscriber of ten dollars at one time, shall be a member for life, without further contribution. Art. 4 institutes a Board of Managers; art 5 provides for an annual meeting to be held on "the Saturday preceding the Spring Superior Court at Germanton," and Art. 7 "on the Sunday after the annual meeting an anniversary sermon shall be preached and a collection taken."

Then follow the names of the first subscribers, with amounts:

Hampton Bynum	50 cts.
Solomen Petree	50 "
Jeremiah Gibson	$1.00 "
Peter Fulp	50 "
William Gibson	50 "
Michael Fulp	50 "
William Golding	50 "
Reuben Golding	50 "
Thomas Flynt	50 "
William Waugh	$1.00 "
John L. Bitting	50 "
Peyton P. Moore	50 "
Joseph Bolijack	87½ "
John White	50 "
Isaac S. Gibson	50 "
John Pepper	50 "
John C. Donella	$1.00 "
Joshua Banner	1.25 "
A. H. Shepperd	1.00 "
C. L. Banner	1.00 "
Sam'l. F. Reynolds	50 "
Thos. T. Armstrong	$1.00 "
Math. R. Moore	1.00 "
Thos. J. Wood	50 "
Jacob Solomons	$1.00 "
Harman Hartman	50 "
John Hartman	50 "
John Zimmerman	50 "
Frederick Ebert	50 "
Edmund Kirby	50 "
David Dalton	$1.00 "
Joseph W. Winston	50 "

And the first officers of this Union were:
Thomas T. Armstrong, *President.*
Jeremiah Gibson, Matthew R. Moore, Anthony Bitting, *Vice Presidents.*
C. L. Banner, *Recording Secretary.*
Dr. John Pepper, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Reuben D. Golding, *Treasurer.*

The second annual meeting took place on April 14th, 1827, but on the "constitutional day" for the meeting of 1828, a quorum failed to appear, and an "irregular" meeting was called on April 27 of the same year, when "the officers of the society and more than five of the managers," thus constituting a quorum, were present. It seems that these good men were discouraged at this meagre attendance, and felt very much like abandoning the work:—indeed the proposition of disbanding the organization was strongly debated, but when the question came to a vote, it was unanimously decided that "the institution should stand." But as a matter of policy it was deemed desirable to change the place of meeting, and so it was further unanimously agreed "that the "Sunday School Union of Stokes County, "may be removed from Germanton to Sa"lem, or to any other place in the County," and in order to give undisputed validity to this resolution, and as an expression of good will, the following declaration was signed by the officers of the Union:

"We, the officers of the Stokes County "Sunday School Union auxiliary to the "American Sunday School Union, do here"by authorize Gottlieb Shober, our Treasur"er, to appoint a meeting of the members of "said society in Salem, and to request every "member of said society to appear per"sonally or by proxy; which meeting, "when convened, is to be the Anniversary "Meeting of the Society, according to the "Constitution. Matters of importance will "come before them."

"For important reasons we have adjourn"ed the annual meeting mentioned in the "Constitution,—and if we, or any of us "should not be able to attend on the day to "be appointed, we do hereby resign our of"fices into the hands of said meeting of the "members to the Stokes County Sunday "School Union, and we do wish all possible "success to the Sunday School cause.

April 27th, 1828.

THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, *President.*
J. GIBSON, *Vice President.*
C. L. BANNER, *Recording Secretary.*
JOHN PEPPER, *Corresponding Sec'y.*
REUBEN D. GOLDING, *Treasurer.*
M. R. MOORE.

The next minute says: "According to the "preceding Record the members of Stokes "Co. S. S. Union met in Salem, at the "Academy on June 21st, 1828. The Rev. G. "Shober produced his authority to act as "Agent of the American Sunday School "Union, and informed the meeting that "Stokes Co. S. S. Union, formerly held at "Germanton, had adjourned their meeting "to Salem or any other place in the county." The resignation of the officers was handed in, and the following new officers were elected: Rev. G. Shober, President; C. F. Denke, Van N. Zevely and Martin Hauser, Vice Presidents; John C. Blum, Recording Secretary; Gottlieb Clauder, Corresponding Secretary; C. Kreuser, Treasurer.

Under date of this meeting we find a list of the Schools belonging to this Union. Here they are:

Nazareth.—Anthony Bitting, President.
Friendship.—James Waugh, President.
Hopewell.—Casper Todd, President.
Charity.—C. F. Denke, President.
Pleasant Hill.—Van N. Zevely, President.
Concord.—S. T. Pfohl, President.
Brushy Fork.—R. Murchison, Prest.
Mount Vernon.—J. Williams and John Charles, Presidents.
Spanish Grove.—George Gerber, President.
Cedar Grove.—Peter Pfaff, President.
Bethabara.—J. C. Jacobson and G. Fogle, President.
Muddy Creek.—Jessie Weisner, President.
Zion.—H. Thomas, President.
Rocky Mount.—E. Bowman, President.
Union Hill.—Jacob Shultz, President.
Hope.—Thos. Padget, President.
Pleasant Grove.—John Hanes, President.
Abbott's Creek.—Philip Horney, President.
Yadkin.—
Union Love.—
Frost's.—
Mount Gilead.—

There was much work to be done, and they set about it in good earnest. The managers held monthly meetings; visitors were appointed for every school, and they did their duty faithfully, reporting to the Board, every month. Existing schools were thus encouraged and new ones organized. A Depository of Sunday School Publications was established. Schools upon joining the Union, were required to pay three dollars entrance money, and present a constitution for approval, in consideration of which they obtained books and papers from the depository at reduced prices. Thus this organization, assisted and encouraged by the parent society in Philadelphia, entered upon a field of vigorous activity, exerting an influence for good, throughout the county,—the beneficial effects of which are manifest to this day.

On March 29th, 1829, the first gathering of the Schools of the Union took place. Of this you gave an account in your last issue. It seems that arrangements were made for a similar occasion, the next year. The appointed day was March 28, 1830. The Rev. J. C. Bechler had consented to preach the anniversary sermon, and the first meeting was to be held at 9 o'clock in the morning, in the square. No accont however of the exercises of the day are on record; only this one memorandum: "981 children present on the 28th."

That the Reunion of our schools on the 8th inst., should have occurred just fifty years after the first gathering in 1829, is certainly a very pleasing coincidence, in as much as the idea of celebrating a semi-centennial Reunion did certainly not enter into the minds of those who proposed the gathering of this year. If the workers of fifty-three years ago could have looked in upon the throng of children and teachers, pressed, as it were, into pew and aisle, and gallery and corner, and door, and even window of our church, on the recent happy occasion, and have heard the voice of song swelling into full chorus, "I am so glad that Jesus loves me," what a joy even here, for all their labor and many discouragements. For of the latter they had many; but their hearts were in the work, and they labored hard and long. So gave they also, freely and cheerfully. After that father of Sunday Schools, Rev. G. Shober, had been called to his rest, it was found that he had bequeathed ten dollars to every Sunday School in the county that belonged to the Union at the time of his death. There were fifteen. J. T. L.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 21, 1879.

South Fork Letter.

MESSRS EDITORS:—A good deal of time has passed since anything from Southfork appeared in your columns, and I am not sure that anything interesting will come at this time.

The farmers generally are very busy sowing wheat, and quite a lively time was experienced at the church one day last week when nine plow-men were putting in the pastor's crop. This work was given gratis, and you know the Friedbergers are able to do so, but it is hard to make them believe it. Several men have already husked their entire crops of corn, and it is good. I believe my neighbor, Noah Kimmel, was about the first to invite his neighbors in to the autumnal gathering. Friend Noah "made a bridge over my nose," but, never mind, I'll attack him again on a subject of more important things. I can generally come out the best in this. Speaking of corn, I never saw better crops than are in Davie county this fall, and a better crop will be harvested there this year than for several years past. However, should the corn crops have failed and the wheat next year, we will have one consolation, and that is *Sorghum* will be bountiful. It is simply astonishing to see the amount of this commodity that is being manufactured. Br. William Reich made 500 gallons as an experiment with a "Turner Evaporator." During the first few trials Br. R. was like the Israelite: Let us go back to the fleshpots of Egypt. If only I had my old furnaces up again I would take the old boilers and go ahead without any trouble; but eventually things brightened up, till finally he produced an excellent quality, so much so that the pastor received a gallon in order to test it, and the unanimous decision was, "Its splendid." The greatest yield in any one day was 50 gallons; more could have been made but for want of juice.

Passing through Clemmonsville last week I noticed that Messrs. Walker & Wommack were producing upon a large scale, and judging by the surrounding piles, they will have to take up winter quarters in Sorghumville. It is said that they also make a fine quality. As for myself, I can't say, having not seen or tasted any.

The protracted meeting, which began at Macedonia the 2nd Sunday, was attended, up to Friday night, by exceedingly large and orderly congregations; since that time, the river being up, I could not get over, and no doubt some of the lay members have been carrying it on. As many as twenty-three persons were seeking God's love and pardon at one time.

The first Sunday in November we hope to begin a series of meetings at Friedberg.

J. B. LINEBACK.

"Don't know half their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Billiousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y. See other column.

MARRIED.

In Louisville, Ky., on the 28th inst., at the Fourth and Walnut St. Baptist Church, Dr. C. W. NULL, formerly of this place, to Miss OLLIA WOMACK, of Louisville. Charlie has our best wishes for a long and happy life.

At East Bend, Yadkin County, by A. Horn, Esq., Mr. O. TOMLINSON, of Iredell, to Miss SALLIE A. BENBOW, of Yadkin.

FANCY WORK.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the public that they are prepared to execute all manner of FANCY WORK: Crotcheting, Knitting, Linen and Silk Floss Embroidery, Worsted Embroidery, &c., at most reasonable rates. Orders may be left at the Confectionery of F. W. Meller, or at his residence, where samples of work may be seen. Orders solicited and *satisfaction guarantied.*

MISS HELEN C. MELLER.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 2, 1879.

LADIES
LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

Black and Colored
CASHMERES!
—ALPACAS—
AT ALL PRICES.
VARIOUS STYLES OF
WORSTEDS.
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS.
LARGE LOT
HANDSOME PRINTS.
Bleached and Brown Cotton,
AT ALL PRICES.

SCARFS, GLOVES, KERCHIEFS, CORSETS, SHAWLS, FLANNEL VESTS, PLAIN AND COLORED FLANNEL, LACE AND BUTTON SHOES, various qualities,

and many other nice Goods, just received at

CARTER, RIVES & CO'S,
MAIN STREET,
Opposite Merchant's Hotel,
WINSTON, N. C.
October 30, 1879.-44.

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

FULL SIZE PAPER PATTERNS.

A SUPPLEMENT will be given in every number for 1880, containing a full-size pattern for a lady's or child's dress. Every subscriber will receive, during the year, twelve of these patterns, worth more, alone, than the subscription price.

"PETERSON'S MAGAZINE" contains, every year, 1,000 pages, 14 steel plates, 12 colored Berlin patterns, 12 mammoth colored fashion plates, 24 pages of music, and about 900 wood cuts. Its principal embellishments are

SUPERB STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

Its immense circulation enables its proprietor to spend more on embellishments, stories, &c., than any other. It gives more for the money, and combines more merits, than any in the world. In 1880, a NEW FEATURE will be introduced in the shape of a series of

Splendidly Illustrated Articles.
ITS TALES AND NOVELETS

are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "PETERSON." In 1880, FIVE ORIGINAL NOVELETS will be given, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Frances Hodgson Burdett, &c., &c., and stories by Jane G. Austin, by the author of "Josiah Allen's Wife," by Rebecca Harding Davis, and all the best female writers.

Mammoth Colored Fashion Plates

ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, TWICE THE USUAL SIZE, and are unequalled for beauty. They will be superbly colored. Also, Household and other Receipts; articles on "Wax-Work Flowers," "Management of Infants; in short everything interesting to ladies.

TERMS--always in advance--$2 A YEAR.

UNPARALLED OFFERS TO CLUBS.

2 copies for $3.50, 3 copies for $4.50, with a copy of the premium picture (24 x 20) a costly steel engraving, "Washington at Valley Forge," to the person getting up the Club.

4 copies for $6.50, 6 copies for $9.00, with an extra copy of the Magazine for 1880, as a premium to the person getting up the Club.

5 copies for $8.00, 7 copies for $10.50, with both an extra copy of the Magazine for 1880, and the premium picture, to the person getting up the Club.

For larger Clubs still greater inducements.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with

Pay Your Taxes!

SECOND CALL!

FOR THE PURPOSE OF COLLECTING the State and County Taxes assessed in Forsyth County, I will commence my Second Round on October 11th, 1879, attending at the following times and places, viz:—

Waughtown,	Thursday "	30
Winston,	Friday, "	31
Salem, (Town Hall)	Saturday, Nov.	1
John Shore's, So. Fork,	Tuesday, "	4

The taxes assessed are, 59½ cents on every $100 valuation of property and $1.57 on the Poll.

All are respectfully notified to attend. I am compelled to settle with the State Treasurer by the 1st of January, and further indulgence is impossible.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Oct. 1879.

RAILROAD TAX.

HAVING been appointed Railroad Tax Collector, I will meet the tax payers, with the Sheriff, on his second round, commencing October 11th. The tax is 60 cents on the $100 valuation of property, and $1.80 on the poll.

W. H. GOSLEN.
Sept. 25th, 1879.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. L. Patterson and H. W. Fries, doing business in the town of Salem, N. C., under the name of Patterson & Co., is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the partners.

All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to H. W. Fries, and all debts owing by the said firm, will be paid by the same H. W. Fries.

R. L. PATTERSON,
H. W. FRIES.
May 3d, 1879.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, where he will have attentive salesmen to wait on all who may favor him with their custom. As goods can only be bought at the very lowest rates by paying cash, all persons indebted to the old firm will please come forward and make settlement, so that liberal inducement can be offered in future. I intend to sell as cheap as goods can be laid down at, and on some in stock below the cost. I will prove this to any one on a trial.

H. W. FRIES.
May 3rd, 1879.

AT THE
CEDAR COVE NURSERIES,

In Great Variety,

A large stock of Nursery grown APPLE, PEAR AND PEACH TREES of all sizes and ages.

GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

Largest stock in the County.

Open to the inspection of visitors at all times.

I intend to sell as cheap as trees can be grown and on some stock below the cost of production. I will prove this to any one on a trial order. Correspondence solicited. Address

N. W. CRAFT,
Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.
August 14, 1879.-33-tf.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
YADKIN COUNTY.
In Superior Court.

J M Burgess, Adm'r of J F Solomons, dec'd.,
vs.
Wingate Solomons, Alexander Solomons, Rufus Solomons, Columbus Solomons, Augustus Solomons, Sandford Solomons, Elizabeth Cole and Gracy Solomons.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Rufus Solomons, Augustus Solomons, Sandford Solomons and Elizabeth Cole, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered that the summons hereunto annexed, be published in the PEOPLE'S PRESS, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for six successive weeks.

This 9th day of September, 1879.

I. N. VESTAL,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

YADKIN COUNTY,
In the Superior Court.

J M Burgess, Adm'r of J F Solomons, dec'd.,
vs.
Wingate Solomons, Alexander Solomons, Rufus Solomons, Columbus Solomons, Augustus Solomods, Sandford Solomons, Elizabeth Cole, and heirs at law of J. F. Solomons, and Gracy Solomons widow of J. F. Solomons.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
To the Sheriff of Yadkin County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded, to summon Wingate Solomons, Alexander Solomons, Rufus Solomons, Columbus Solomons, Elizabeth Cole and Gracy Solomons, the Defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Yadkin, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County, within ten days from the date of this summons; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 9th day of September, 1879.

I. N. VESTAL,
Clerk Superior Court Yadkin County.
Sept. 18, 1879-6t.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, June, 19 1879.	No. 47. Daily.	No. 45. Daily.	No. 6. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	3 55 p m	.....
" Salisbury	6 03 a m	5 51 p m	.....
" High Point	7 28 a m	7 05 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	8 05 a m	7 35 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	.....	7 45 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 23 a m	.....	12 25 p m
" Durham	11 02 a m	.....	1 35 a m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m	.....	5 00 a m
Leave	3 50 p m	5 45 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	5 55 p m	9 55 a m	.....

No 47.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro, with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western N. C. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, une 19, 1879.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 5. Daily. ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	10 45 p m	.....
Leave	3 20 p m	.....	8 05 a m
Arrive Durham	4 37 p m	.....	10 45 a m
" Hillsboro	5 19 p m	.....	12 23 a m
" Greensboro	7 33 p m	.....	4 30 p m
Leave	8 40 p m	7 16 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	9 14 p m	7 52 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 36 p m	9 16 a m	.....
" Charlotte	12 47 a m	11 17 a m	.....

No. 48.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina. At Greensboro with Salem Branch. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points Southand South-west. At Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-east. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday			9 10 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 20 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	11 10 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 1 and 2, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta, and both ways on Trains Nos. 3 and 4 between New York snd Charlotte via Richmond and Charlotte.

Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

THE ALMANAC.

BLUM'S
FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S
ALMANAC 1880.

JUST PUBLISHED, The Farmer's and Planter's Almanac, containing the usual Astronomical calculations, valuable Agricultural matter, Miscellaneous and Humorous reading, Recipes, Government and Public works of North Carolina, Courts of North and South Carolina, and S. West Virginia; Vote of North Carolina, &c., &c.

Orders respectfully solicited.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1879.

NOTICE.

The estate of the late FRANCIS FRIES has been finally settled, under decree of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, Spring Term, 1879.

The firm of F. & H. FRIES continues business as heretofore, and is now composed of the undersigned partners, all residents of Salem, Forsyth County, N. C:

H. W. FRIES,
J. W. FRIES,
F. H. FRIES,
H. E. FRIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Forsyth County,

I, E. A. Ebert, Justice of the Peace, do hereby certify that Henry W. Fries, John W. Fries, Frank H. Fries and Henry E. Fries, personally appeared before me this day, and signed the above certificate of partnership.

Witness my hand and seal this 12th day of September, A. D., 1879.

E. A. EBERT, J. P. [L. S.]

Geo. B. Everitt,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, in the Supreme Court, and in the Federal Courts.

OFFICE in the one occupied by the late Col. Masten.

All business intrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention.

We know Mr. Everitt well; he is an accomplished gentleman and a good lawyer, and we cheerfully recommend him as such to the citizens of Forsyth.

Judge R. P. Dick, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, W. H. Bailey, C. S. Hauser, S. C. C. 34-tf

NEW GOODS

AT THE OLD STAND OF F. FRIES,

SALEM, N. C.

IN ORDER TO SUPPLY THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR GOODS AT THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE, I have had a buyer in the Northern cities to make selections in person, and now have ready for inspection

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK,

to which I invite the attention of my old

Wholesale and Retail Customers,

and all who may wish to buy.

The stock is FULL in every branch, including

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

It would be too tedious to enumerate all the attractions, but would particularly call attention to the fine selection of SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, PLAIDS, OPERA, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS, REPELLANTS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, GENTLEMEN'S & LADIES' FINE MERINO UNDERWEAR, ZIEGLER & BROTHER'S HAND SEWED BOOTS, AND LADIES' FINE SHOES.

I will also sell, as heretofore, the Goods of F. & H. FRIES, HOLT'S, RANDLEMAN'S AND CONCORD PLAIDS. Also the different brands of RANDOLPH SHEETINGS at FACTORY PRICES.

I have the agency for the sale of **J. & P. COAT'S CELEBRATED SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON,** at PHILADELPAIA PRICES. This thread is acknowledged to have no superior in the market.

I also continue the agency of the justly celebrated

AVERY PLOWS,

which have, by numerous trials, proved to be superior to any heretofore introduced in this section. In addition to their excellence, the price should induce every farmer to buy them.

Give me a call, and I will satisfy you that I intend to sell you

A GOOD BARGAIN

in anything I have to offer, as I have bought exclusively for CASH, thereby giving my customers the benefit of all cash discounts, and will sell my goods at a very short profit.

H. W. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 23, 1879.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

(SHALLOWFORD ST., OPPOSITE PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE,)

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, General Merchandise, Guano,

Grass Seeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT OUR TRADE HAS steadily increased, and that our business has been very satisfactory. We take this opportunity to render thanks for our liberal patronage, and at the same time assure our customers that we not only intend to maintain our present trade, but will use every fair, honest and legitimate means to increase it. And with this determination, we shall add to our already very large stock such goods, from time to time, as our trade may call for. We will always have in stock a full line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Unbleached and Bleached Domestics, Cambrics, Drillings, Plaids, Flannels, Linseys, Tickings, Shawls, Skirts, Merino Shirts and Drawers for Ladies and Gentlemen, Blankets, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Jeans, Cottonades, a full line of Fries' Jeans, Sheeting and Yarns, large stock of Notions, Hats, Stationery, School Books, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Nails, Axes, Saws, Hammers, Kettles, Pots, Ovens and Lids, Horse and Mule Shoes, Cutlery, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Class, Putty, Rope, Buckets, Tubs, Kegs, Grindstones, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Canned Fruits, Varnishes, Syrups, Salt, Meat, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Candles, Jellies, Oysters, Crackers, Candies, Flour, Meal, Chop, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Sole and Upper Leather.

We will continue to keep the

Best Stock of ALPACAS in Town,

and make them A SPECIALTY. Also have a good assortment of SILKS, CASHMERES, &c.

We are the exclusive Agents here of the Winchester, Va., **BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY,** and will keep a full assortment of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Men's **SHOES** and **BOOTS,** and will sell them at reasonable prices and *guarantee every pair to wear well and give satisfaction.*

We ask special attention to these Shoes and to the Winchester All Wool Cassimers which for style, durability and price are not equalled. For sale only by us. Country merchants and others will take notice that we are handling Coffees, Sugars and Meats in large quantities and will made a specialty of them.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO AND WHEAT,

Is the cheapest Fertilizer, according to grade, on the market, and has given almost universal satisfaction. Standard guaranteed. We refer to 1,000 farmers, in this and adjoining counties, who have been and are using it. We also keep fresh ground Plaster and No. 1. Peruvian Guano. Our wheat manure has given better results and more general satisfaction than any Fertilizer ever sold.

All our Seeds are First-Class and there is no better time to sow than in the Fall.

Dried Fruits and all Country Produce taken in exchange for Merchandise.

We invite all to come and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing. Our salesmen are experienced, attentive and polite.

Respectfully,
HINSHAW BROTHERS.

August 28, 1879.

The Butterfly.

Lovely, light as cloud in sky,
Butterfly,
Over flowers thou flittest free,
Dew and blossom food for thee,
Thyself a blossom, flying leaf:
Who purpled thee by rosy fingers'
Touch so brief?

Was it a sylph, that thy sweet dress
Did so impress?
Of morning odors molded fine,
Thy beauty for one day to shine;
Oh little soul, and thy small heart
Beats quickly 'neath my fingers there,
And feels death's smart.

Fly hence, oh little soul, and be
Bright and free;
An image of that later birth,
When man, the chrysalis of earth,
Like thee, a zephyr shall become,
And kiss in odor, dew, and honey
Every bloom.

FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Helps for the Housewife.

BAKER'S GINGERBREAD.—Three-quarters of a pound of flour, one quart of molasses, one-fourth of a pound of butter, one ounce of saleratus and one ounce of ginger.

A NICE TEA CAKE.—One-half cup of butter or cream; one of sugar; one egg; one-half cup of thick milk or buttermilk; a teaspoonful of soda; a handful of currants. Use flour to make the proper thickness.

LEMON BEER.—Put in a keg one gallon of water, one sliced lemon, one teaspoonful of ginger, one pint of sirup, one-half pint of yeast. In twenty-four hours it will be ready for use. If you bottle it, the corks must be tied down.

APPLE JELLY.—A very nice, firm, rich jelly made from the parings of apples and the cores. Cover them with water and let them boil until the water has wasted a little, and the appleskins are very soft; then strain them, and add an equal quantity of sugar as there is liquid.

WELSH RARE BIT.—Slice bread half an inch thick, and toast it very slightly on both sides, cutting off the crust. Then slice some rich cheese not quite so large as the toast, upon which lay the cheese in a toaster before the fire. Watch it, lest it burn or grow hard. Butter each piece slightly, and use in eating it mustard, pepper and salt.

RICE SNOWBALLS.—Ingredients — six ounces of rice, one quart of milk, flavoring of essence of almonds, sugar to taste, one pint of custard. Mode—boil the rice in the milk with sugar and a flavoring essence of almonds, until the former is tender, adding if necessary, a little more milk should it dry away too much; when the rice is quite soft put it into teacups, or small round jars, and let it remain until cold. Then turn the rice out in a deep glass dish, pour over a custard, and on the top of each ball place a small piece of bright colored jelly. Lemon peel or vanilla may be boiled with the rice instead of the essence of almonds, but the flavoring of the custard must correspond with that of the rice.

Black Leg in Calves.

This disease, which is so prevalent in spring and fall, and is so sudden in its attacks that it is nearly always fatal, affects only those calves which are well fed and in good condition. When the young animals are to all appearance thriving, the owner is apt to be satisfied and thinks all is well with them; but in reality it is then that watchfulness should be exercised, or at least some precaution should be used. Over-feeding is productive of more disease than scanty feeding, and when calves are known to be in a luxurious pasture, it will be wise to give them an occasional purgative of an excellent antiseptic character. Sulphite of soda is an excellent alterative, and may be given in one dram doses with some Epsom salts at intervals of a few days; once a week, for instance, will benefit as a preventive of this disease.

A Mixture of Grasses.

It is a well known fact that mixed crops are more productive than those sown singly. Thus one acre sown to oats and barley, or oats and peas, will yield as much, or nearly as much, as two acres sown singly to either crop. So in grass lands, clover and timothy, mixed, will produce nearly twice as much as if the ground were seeded to one of these alone. It is also a well known fact, that our grass lands are not so productive as we could wish, and the reason of this may be, and probably is, that we have but one or two kinds of herbage in them. If we examine an old, thick, luxuriant sod, in a pasture or a meadow, it will be found to consist of a variety of grasses and other plants, each of which seems to vie with the other in occupying the soil for itself. This is the result of natural seeding, and gives us a lesson which we may well profit by. There is another reason why grasses should be mixed; this is that the periods of greatest vigor of different varieties occur at different times. We can therefore secure a succession of herbage for a long season by sowing a variety of grass seeds.

To give examples, we might mention that a mixture of orchard grass, red clover, timothy and Kentucky blue-grass will produce a pasture which will be in good condition for grazing from April, when the first mentioned grass is in fine condition, up to October, when the last is in its most vigorous state, the clover and timothy serving to fill up the interval. With one of these alone there would be but one month of good herbage, and that coarse if given the whole field to itself. In like manner, a quantity of rye grass added to a meadow would help to furnish a quick-growing herbage which rapidly and constantly recuperates after cutting or eating down.

The fact is, that we make much less of our advantages in regard to our meadows and pastures than we might.—On the average, seven acres of pasture are required to keep one cow through the pasturing season, when by the best management one acre, or at the most two, ought to be sufficient. This is due in great measure to the prevalent fashion of seeding down with but one variety of grass, with clover added sometimes; a fashion which, hereafter, experience teaches us should be more honored in the breach than in the observance.—*American Agriculturist.*

Raising Irish Potatoes.

Mr. Ames, a 'trucker,' of Chuckatuck, Va., and a gentleman somewhat noted for his success with Irish potatoes, lately read before a farmers' club the paper from which is condensed the following important information: In the matter of Irish potatoes he prefers the early rose variety, because earliest, and stands highest on Northern markets; cuts the seed to two or three eyes; prefers heavy, dry soil; plants in drills, ten to twelve inches apart; drills three to three and a-half feet apart, latter preferred; lays off by running twice to the row, thus making straighter and more uniform in depths; gets the manure in good order, free from clods, and then at any odd time (before ready to plant) puts the manure in the drill, about a good horse load to the hundred yards. When ready to plant, sows the guano (has used Chincha and Guanape side by side and sees no difference) ten or twelve pounds to the hundred yards, right on the manure; then takes something that can be run through the manure (say, for instance, a harrow frame with two straight round teeth in center), mixing manure and guano, and leaving a small furrow in the middle, in which he plants the potatoes, covering with two furrows about four inches deep. Just when ready to come up, harrows crosswise; when four to six inches high, bars off with turned plow, and runs cultivator between rows before blooming. When ready to dig, plows them up with heavy turn plow, and put in hands to pick them and barrel in the field; considers twenty-five barrels a good average yield, from one of seed, though sometimes makes forty or more.

The manure used by Mr. Ames is a compost made at some convenient place in the field. It is composed—say of thirty loads of swamp muck, chopped up fine, five loads shell marl, thirty loads scrapings of hillsides, fences, etc., and eight or ten loads stable manure, well mixed and rotted together in the heap. In regions where the marl could not be conveniently had, lime might be substituted; if strong, a bushel and a-half would supply the place of a load of marl. Shell lime would be the best, perhaps; though any kind of good rock lime would answer.

Buddhism.

Although most of the Chinese are devout Buddhists, they do not show much readiness to enter the priesthood, whose members might be reduced below a working force were their ranks not recruited by children either purchased or kidnapped. The poorest Chinese will not sell even their daughters except in time of great distress, and the prospect of their sons gaining influence in the national religion is rarely an inducement for parents to part with them. Kidnapping, albeit punishable with death, speedy and ignominious, is quite common, and brings many priests to the temple. Not infrequently parents consecrate a child to Buddha, usually in fulfillment of a vow, and he is then positively irrecoverable. His head is entirely shaved; he is fed on vegetables, refused wine, taught the liturgies without understanding them. After a novitiate, pastilles are burned on his scalp, making a scar that never heals, and is the outward sign of his divine ordainment. Thenceforth he lives a celibate, and endures the dull, monotonous round which constitutes the sacerdotal office. The Buddhist priesthood is often a refuge for criminals, who prefer that dreary life to the severity of Mongolian punishment; and madarins who have incurred the imperial displeasure sometimes take vows and enter a monastery. Buddhism is absolute atheism, for the very idea of a God is entirely absent from their system. God is not even denied; he is simply not known. The Buddhist accepts no being or beings with more supernatural power than any man may reach by virtue, austerity, and science. Some of the Buddhist people, like the Chinese, Mongolians, and Tibetans, are so impervious to any conception of divinity that they have in their language no word to express the notion of God.

A Remarkable Death.

Mr. George A. Gardiner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died there recently under peculiarly painful and singular circumstances; so singular, indeed, as to excite great interest in the medical profession, as no parallel case is given in any of the most complete works of the profession. His death was caused by arsenical poison, which acted upon and literally rotted away the neck of the victim, completely severing the head from the body except at the vertebra; and the most remarkable fact in connection therewith is that the arsenic was plugged into a decayed tooth by a dentist to kill the nerve, whence, it is supposed, it came in contact with the saliva in the mouth, and was thus introduced into the system. One of the attending physicians who earnestly watched the interesting case, remarked: 'No man ever died such a terrible death as Gardiner died. When he was dead every connection between his head and body, except the spine, had been eaten through and completely severed by the action of the poison. Every time a blood-vessel was thus severed there would be a new hemorrhage. A few days before he died one of these hemorrhages suddenly occurred, and the blood spouted up into the attendant's face. The sloughing of the decayed parts was so great that four incisions had to be made into his neck to keep his throat clear. Through these incisions we had continually to draw out the sloughed parts, and they came in long strips like soft gum, and had to be broken off. I suppose if he could have done so he would have killed himself rather than remain so offensive. He was dying while alive all the time. And think of that man being conscious all that time.'

Improvement in Photography.

Judge Longworth, of Cincinnati after months of experimenting, has discovered the process used by a few Old World photographers in the preparation of sensitized or dry glass plates. The value of this happy result cannot be overestimated. By the method referred to the amateur or landscape photographer can now prepare the plates at home in any number desired, stow them away in a valise, and, taking with him a portable camera and folding tripod, start out on his labors unincumbered with chemical bottles and other endless supplies. Another and very important advantage arising from the discovery is the fact that negatives can be taken almost instantaneously, the judge having secured faultless pictures of sailing boats in motion. Landscape views by this means do not possess the blurred look occasioned by the restless foliage. The artist now in his country rambles, when meeting with a bit of scenery especially pleasing to the eye, can set the tripod, placing on it the camera, draw the slide, raise the curtain, let it fall, and the work is done. The plate is then placed away in darkness for treatment on reaching home, and the artist, with a loss of but three minutes' time, moves over other scenes.

Improvement in Speed of Horses.

The following record shows the improvement in the speed of trotting horses within the last sixty years: 'In 1820 the best time was 3:00; in 1830, 2:49; in 1840, the best record, by Dutchman, 2.28, in 1850, Lady Suffolk made a mile in 2:26; in 1860, Flora Temple made a record of 2:19¾; in 1870, Dexter trotted a mile in 2:17½; in 1876, Goldsmith Maid completed a mile in 2:14; in 1878, Rarus (against time) made a mile in 2:13¾; Edwin Forrest made a mile in the unparalleled time of 2:11¾.

Not to be Outdone.

For five or six years the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio rail road has been Huntington, West Va. Seven miles below Huntington is Ceredo, the home of the Hon. Charles B. Hoard, formerly a member of Congres. Since the Chesapeake and Ohio road was first projected, Mr. Hoard has felt a lively interest in getting it constructed to Ceredo, the point where it was originally intended it should strike the Ohio river. Last winter Mr. Hoard became anxious for the completion of the road to Ceredo and beyond, so he went to the legislature and succeeded in getting bill through compelling the company to go on with the road or give up their charter. And then, to expedite matters, he secured the right of way, and got the consent of the persons interested, to let them pass through the cemetery, and to remove some of the bodies the track would have passed over; but instead of going to Ceredo, they surveyed the road on the other side of Twelve Pole creek, and left Ceredo out in the cold. The old gentleman was irrepressible—he bought a piece of land through which the survey was made and laid out a cemetery. The law of West Virginia will not permit a railroad to go through a burial-place, without the consent of the friends of the dead who are buried in said cemetery. After Mr. Hoard had fenced off the cemetery he did not comply with the law, because it contained no dead person. He was not to give up the job here, and being a law-abiding citizen, he could not make a corpse to order. He was fearful that they would get to work before he had secured a tenant for his graveyard. But fortune always favors the brave, and in this instance stepped into the rescue just in time.

At Trout's Hill Court-house, at a distance of ten or a dozen miles, an old woman laid down the burden of life for some cause best known to herself or physicians. Mr. Hoard heard of it, hastened to the spot, 'begged the body.' He promised to bury her at his own cost, and erect a monument, if the friends would consent to have her put in his cemetery. The old lady was given to him, and he had her planted exactly across the spot where the railroad was to go. What the company has done about it we have not heard. The matter is of considerable importance to them, because they are obliged to pass through Mr. Hoard's new cemetery, or go via Ceredo.

The Miseries of English Tenantry.

Mr. Wilson King, the United States consul at Birmingham, England, in a dispatch to the department of state, reviews at some length the condition of the laboring people of that country.—While the United States have come to better times, in England the distress is even greater than before. A strike of 10,000 nailmakers against a reduction of ten per cent. on their wages is now being inaugurated, and must entail great suffering upon the families of the workingmen during the coming winter. Miners are working at wages affording only bread and water for sustenance. Other illustrations of the terrible distress prevailing are given. It is not only the manufacturing classes who are now suffering, but on the top of the hard times has come a terrible year for agriculture. Farmers cannot pay their rents, greatly reduced, and the landlords are serving notices on their tenants to quit. This is producing great indignation as well as distress, especially among those who were born on the farms. There will soon be many experienced farmers without without farms, as there are many skilled laborers and mechanics without work.—Emigration is the only permanent relief. The British colonies in America are taking advantage of this and sending agents to England to induce the surplus population to emigrate to Canada. This surplus just now embraces some very valuable elements. Why should not the United States engage in this work?—There are many of these unemployed farmers who have small capital. A little encouragement would induce them to plant themselves among us. If half the effort and energy were used by our States that the Mormons use to attract emigration, large numbers of skilled mechanics and capable farmers with small capital would become worthy citizens of the United States. Now is the best time to procure the most desirable classes of British emigrants.

A Beautiful Home Decoration.

To grow hyacinths in glasses is the most simple thing imaginable, and yet let it be remembered that the roots of all plants will, by their natural instinct, hide themselves from the light, so whenever you purchase hyacinth glasses, which are very cheap nowadays, select dark colors, blue or red, for instance, and those of the long, narrow or Belgian pattern in preference to the more elaborate styles. The hyacinth makes long white roots, and to make them quickly and before it starts into leaf growth, the bulbs, after being either potted or put in the glasses, must be put entirely in the dark for about six weeks. Always use rain water. Fill the glasses so that the water will barely touch the bottom of the bulb. The water should be changed as often as once in three weeks, using pure rain water of the same temperature as you took them out of. A piece of charcoal in the water will cause it to keep sweet longer. A little ammonia dissolved in the water will give the flowers much brighter color.

To grow the hyacinth in moss you need only place in the bottom of your intended bulb garden a layer of nice clean moss laid in quite loosely. On this plant your hyacinth or other bulbs—and by the way the polyanthus narcissus is a good one for this purpose. Cover them with moss, and take care to keep it always damp. Holes may be cut in large sponges, such as coachmen use, and a small hyacinth bulb stuffed into them. The sponge may be suspended by a string, and will naturally excite curiosity as the bulbs develop themselves. Of course the sponge must be kept wet. Remember, the hyacinth will grow anywere and in anything where it can have abundant moisture.

Gold in Georgia.

Six years ago the yield, as reported by the statistics in the Georgia bureau, was less than $100,000. This year the yield is over $1,060,000, and new mines are being constantly opened. The mountains are full of prospectors, and machinery is shipped over the roads daily. A railroad is being built into the heart of the gold region. There are valuable properties for sale, or that can be controlled by the advance of capital to fit them up. Many young men are going and fitting up ten-stamp mills at a cost of about $2,000. Dr. Little, State geologist, says that there are unoccupied mines enough to increase the yield to $10,000,000 per annum, without exhausting the quartz in a generation. The Georgia gold stands high at the mints, and is of the best quality.

Many landless farmers work on plow shares.

The Fashions.

Gray is always a peculiarly lady-like color for a dress.

Gold filigree rings, in very pretty patterns, are used to fasten the wide bonnet strings of soft silk.

Children's dresses more and more nearly approach uniformity, and grow more and more simple.

Butterflies of metal will be seen on bonnets, and huge flies, locusts, etc., in the large bows of ribbon which will trim dresses for the evening.

Every kind of insect is fashionable for pins, carrings and brooches, and the same insects of larger size will figure in the dress trimmings.

Among the most striking bonnets are those made of two strongly contrasting colors. An amber-hued plush lining is shirred in the brim of an olive satin bonnet, and the crown is surrounded by an exquisite blending of feathers like the groundwork of a cashmere shawl.

The overskirt, and above all the dress composed of pieces and ends set together on a foundation of heavy muslin or light silk, reigns supreme at present, and there is no longer a question of separate skirts worn with a polonaise of the same or different goods.

Among coiffures for the morning and the house only, silk caps trimmed with lace and velvet ribbons enjoy the greatest favor. They are made of satin, very soft silk serge and foulard, all either plain or figured, but chiefly the latter, and principally with stripes and flowers.

Another welcome novelty, since large jet beads are so much used for edging brims, is that of making the beads hollow. This renders them very light, and does away with the objection that they made the bonnet too heavy for comfort; it adds, however, greatly to their costliness.

New morning dresses or wrappers have the front breadths turned upward from the bottom in revers, like those of the Trianon polonaise, to disclose rich brocaded stuffs that look like a separate petticoat. This is very handsome in garnet cashmere over brocade of old gold and garnet, or else of pale blue cashmere with blue and white brocade. Simpler wrappers of this design are of navy blue or garnet flannel, with the revers set on, and the petticoat simulated by lengthwise rows of white braid.

The Result of Deception.

A divorce case recently decided in Birmingham, Alabama, has led to the disclosure of a romantic incident in the history of two families long settled in Walker county. John H. Reynolds, from North Carolina, with his wife, a daughter and a handsome quadroon girl, who acted as attendant on the invalid wife, settled there in 1863. Henry Horton, a former neighbor in North Carolina, settled near Reynolds, and the son of Horton was finally married to the daughter of Reynolds. In May last the quadroon woman was taken ill, and on her death bed confessed that she was the mother of Reynolds' daughter and not his wife. The latter had been forced by Reynolds to adopt the child as her own, and the secret has doubtless dragged her to her premature grave. The quadroon woman said her daughter knew nothing of these facts, and believed herself the legitimate daughter of Reynolds. Mark Hopkins, the husband, disclosed the secret to his wife, sent her and her new born child back to her father, and the court has declared the marriage void, because of fraud. Both families are broken up. Mark has gone to California, his father has returned to North Carolina, and Reynolds is disposing of his property preparatory to removing. He is blamed by everybody for the misery he has brought upon his unhappy daughter and the Hortons. He attempted to induce his daughter to contest the divorce suit, but she was not in a condition to appear in court.

A Tale of Horror.

The schooner Pauline Collins has just arrived in San Francisco from the Arctic ocean. Her captain, Tucker Sands, reports a frightful story from St. Lawrence Island, in the Behring sea. Almost the entire population on the southeastern end of the island has perished of starvation. A party landed from the Collins and were horrified to find 250 corpses in one field. The living had carried the dead away from the huts until at length, overcome themselves, they, in turn, died in the huts and so remained. Everywhere the scene was frightful. One little girl the captain speaks of seeing stiff in death with her head resting on her hand, while her body leaned over the remains of a whale.

Captain Sands attributes the starvation to rum, as nearly every trader goes to the Arctic loaded with it, and so long as liquor lasts the natives will not go fishing. Then it is too late, and starvation follows. On the northwest end of the island about two hundred natives are still alive. He says the revenue steam cutters are of no use to stop this traffic. The traders see the smoke and get out of the way, or get rid of their contraband liquors before they can be reached. A sailing vessel of a hundred tons, he says, could end the traffic.

Woman at Twenty-five.

The man who meets and loves the woman of twenty-five is truly fortunate, and she is equally fortunate in meeting and loving him, says a writer in a feminine journal. At that age she seldom deceives. She may not have, she is not likely to have then, her first sentimental experience; but such experience at such an age is more than sentimental and rarely ever fleeting. She looks back at the youths she imagined she was enamored of between sixteen or eighteen, or often twenty-three, and they are more than indifferent or repellant to her—they are ridiculous; and in some sort she, as she then was, is ridiculous to herself. She cannot but be grateful to her destiny that her sympathies and affections have been reserved for a worthy object and a higher end. At twenty-five, if ever, a woman knows and estimates herself. She is less liable to emotional or mental mistakes; she is far surer of her future, because she feels that her fate is, to a certain extent, within her own hands. Not only is she more lovely and more lovable, broader and stronger than she has been; but her wedded happiness and powers of endurance are in a manner guaranteed.

Many a man sits up nights five weeks at a stretch, Sundays included, composing a communication for the press on a slate, and then having spent another week copying it until it might be mistaken for a piece of engraving, he walks into the editor's office and remarks, with very badly assumed carelessness that wouldn't deceive a wooden cigar sign Indian: 'There's something that I just scratched off that I thought you might use.'

Four hundred and eighty-five tons of Alabama coal were dumped in New Orleans in one recent day.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Laziness grows on people. It begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains.

The men of good standing in a community are not always standing on the street corners.

One secret a man can keep—if he has a balky horse—has either to keep the secret or the horse.

If every person would be half as good as he expects his neighbor to be, what a heaven this world would be!

When a man has a debt to pay it is proper for him to raise the money; but if he raises a draft he must go to jail.

Nearly $8,000,000 were paid out of the treasury during the month of September on account of pension arrears.

Men are often like tea—the real strength and goodness are not properly drawn out until they have been in hot water.

The women of this country squander $14,500,000 a year on ribbons. Just think how many cigars that money would buy.

A looking-glass is kinder to us than the wineglass, because it reveals our defects to ourselves only, while the latter reveals them to our friends.

Coal dealers prefer Newfoundland dogs to any other breed. They weigh more, and they sit quietly on the cart while the load is on the scales.

Tewfik Pasha, the new khedive of Egypt, unlike his prodigal father, is a strict economist, and has reduced his household to the simplest scale.

When a young man has finished his education the best thing for him to do next is to find out what sort of work he can do to make an honest living.

The most remarkable of recent opinions concerning divorce (by a woman, of course): 'Divorce is all very well in its way, but I prefer widowhood: it's surer.'

An Irish crier at Ballinasloe being ordered to clear the court, did so by the announcement; 'Now, then, all ye blackguards that isn't lawyers must leave the court.'

Some crusty, rusty, fusty, musty, dusty, gusty curmudgeon of a man gave the following toast at a celebration:—'Our fire engines—may they be like our old maids—ever ready, but not wanted.'

A lady recently asked her servant how the mustard pot had become cracked.—The reply, made with all gravity, was that she did not know, but supposed that it must have been that the mustard was so strong that it caused the fracture.

We sometimes knuckle readily to difficulties, and take complacence in our serene submissiveness to Providence, when a little more pluck and persistence on our part would overcome the obstacles. We mistake laziness for Christian resignation.

A preacher in a suburban town, while instructing a class of urchins in the catechism, told them that God could do everything, whereupon one of them asked: 'Can God make a rock so big that He can't lift it?' The boy's question remained unanswered.

A lady sends her laundress a washing-list, among which is the following;—'One frilled white petticoat (no starch).' On Saturday the washing comes home, and with it the bill, among the items in which are the following: 'One frilled petticoat, twenty cents; no starch ten cents.'

The Colorado young man who copied one of the best of Tennyson's poems and sent it to a local paper, received a note from the well-read editor declining the production, because the paper couldn't publish nonsense, and advising the young man to abandon poetry for the trade of a house-painter.

A New England writer is noted for neglect in his personal appearance. The night before Christmas a gentleman spoke to a friend of making the author a present. 'I want to get him something that he will keep,' observed the gentleman. 'In that case I would suggest a cake of soap,' remarked the friend.

A gentleman hunting in the woods near Martinsburg, W. Va., had his attention attracted by a bright-looking object protruding from the ground, and investigation proved it to be a silver candlestick. Further search brought to light several similar articles. They have been identified as part of the chancel ornaments of a Catholic church in the vicinity, which was robbed thirty-four years ago.

Squire Quiverful (who has a large family) to his eldest son: 'These are uncommonly good cigars of yours, Fred! What do they cost you?' Fred: 'Sixty shillings a hundred.' Squire Quiverful: 'Good heavens! What extravagance! Do you know, sir, that I never give more than three pence for a cigar?'—Fred: 'And a very good price, too! By George, governor, if I had as many children to provide for as you have, I wouldn't smoke at all!'

In a district school a little boy, six years old, was seen to whisper, but denied doing so when reproved by the teacher. He was told to remain after school, when the teacher, trying to impress upon his youthful mind the sinfulness of not speaking the truth, asked him if they did not tell him in the Sunday school where bad boys went who told falsehoods. Choking with sobs, he said: 'Yes, marm, it's a place where there is a fire, but I don't just remember the name of the town.'

Ventilation of Sleeping Apartments.

A simple device, says *The Plumber*, is within reach of every one having an ordinary window in his room, by which fresh outer air can be admitted in small quantity with such an upward current as will prevent its being felt as an injurious draft by the inmates. It is particularly adapted to sleeping-rooms when the weather is too cold to admit of an open window. Thus, start both top and bottom sashes of the window half an inch, which is not quite enough to clear the rebate or stop-heads at top and bottom, but which leaves an opening of an inch between the meeting rails, through which a current enters, but diverted upward by the glass as it should be, so as not to fall directly to the floor, as its coldness might otherwise induce it to do. It thus becomes well mixed with the air of the room without being felt as a draft.

Checked in their Advance

By the speedy action of Hostetter's Bitters, dyspepsia, nervous indisposition, constipation and bilious complaints cease to harass the invalid. that they will instantly give ground is not pretended, but no medical fact is more certain, or avouched by more competent testimony, than that these maladies, and others to which it is adapted, entirely succumb to the influence of the medicine, if it be given a fair trial. Their total, if not instant rout, is certain to ensue. Losses of strength are repaired, and failure of appetite and nerve quietude are remedied by the Bitters; and as the stomach grows stronger and assimilation is aided by its action, a gain in flesh will follow. Ladies in delicate health, aged persons and convalescents, derive bodily and mental solace from its use, and experience none of the repugnance which ordinary tonics frequently inspire. The emphatic recommendation of physicians confirms the verdict in its favor.

A City Disorganized by Debt.

On Tuesday last United States Marshal Adams went to Mount Vernon, Ind., with an execution authorizing him to levy upon the personal property of the city in satisfaction of a judgment obtained by the Newark (N. J.) Savings Institution against the city for $65,000. He was not able, however, to find any property liable to seizure. In view of this steps were taken to procure a writ of mandamus compelling the city council to levy a special tax sufficient to pay the claim. This fact becoming known, a meeting of citizens was held last night, at which, under legal advice, it was determined to abandon the city government. Various members of the council at once handed in written resignations, to take immediate effect, and the council, sitting in special session, promptly accepted the resignations, approved and signed the minutes of the meeting and dissolved, leaving the place without any city government whatever. There is great speculation as to what the outcome will be, but the people of Mount Vernon are confident that under the existing order of things nothing can be done with the Newark claim.

A pretty girl won a musket at a lottery. When they gave it to her, she asked 'Don't they give a soldier with it?'

Any suffer with a bad Cold if one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure a Cough of the worst kind. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold for 25 cents per bottle in every respectable drug store in the United States.

It take's a whole legislature to change a man's name. A woman can change hers by the act of a single man.

If you want your Baby to look bright do not put it to sleep with laudanum when restless, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cts. a bottle.

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Sample Copy to show, mailed for 3 stamps.

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This Overskirt is one of the few designs which always has a graceful and stylish appearance, either in the rich or inexpensive material. The soft draping of the front is sure to find favor with the majority of ladies.—Pattern, with cloth model of it, mailed FREE on receipt of 3 stamps (or 10 cts.) We want you to see Styles and test our Patterns.

A. Burdette Smith,
16 E. 14th St., NEW YORK CITY.
Send one stamp for our Large Catalogue.

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Common-Sense Chairs
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with or without Reading and Writing Table. A lady purchaser writes: "The only objection to your Common-Sense Rocker is, we all want it.
"I love it, I love it, and who shall dare
To chide me for loving the Common-Sense Chair?"
Strong, Easy, and Roomy;
It fits everywhere. Send stamp for list to F. A. SINCLAIR, Mottville, Onon Co., N. Y.
Every chair stamped and warranted perfect

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. None genuine unless yellow wrapper has printed on it in black a Pile of Stones and Dr. J. P. Miller's signature, Phila. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by J. P. MILLER, M. D., Propr., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philada., Pa.
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Can be cured by the continued use of Osmun's Cod Liver Oil and Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Diseases. Ask your druggist for Osmun's and take no other. If he has not got it, I will send six bottles anywhere on receipt of $5. CHAS. A. OSMUN, 13 Seventh Avenue, New York.

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The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest-selling book ever published. Prices reduced 33 per cent. It is the most complete History of the U. S. ever published. Send for extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells so very fast. Address,
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Revolver for $2.60. Made of the finest English Steel, Nickel, Rimless Model, Elegantly Engraved Rubber Handle, Ribbed Barrel. Used Extra long rifle cartridge. Entire length 7 in. Sent with box of cartridges, complete set of cleaning tools, for $2.60; by mail for 30c. extra. We are Headquarters and Manufacturers. We guarantee more than satisfaction. A better revolver cannot be purchased elsewhere for $10. JONES & CO., 4 Liberty St., Boston, Mass.

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Asthma, and Bronchitis cured at your own home by DeVONE'S INHALENE a healing vapor taken direct to the disease. The most reliable treatment known. Satisfaction guaranteed. 17 Home Treatment sent on trial, to be returned if not satisfactory. Send for Circulars to the HOME MEDICINE CO., S. W. cor. 16th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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JOHNSON'S
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
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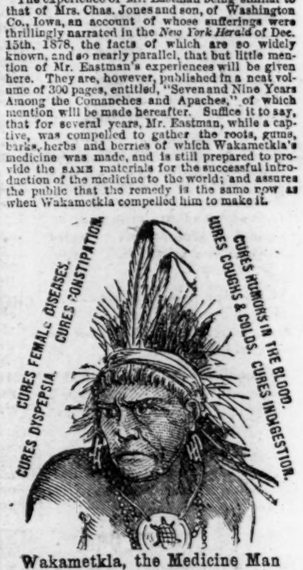
The Best Remedy Known to Man!

Dr. Clark Johnson having associated himself with Mr. Edwin Eastman, an escaped captive, long a slave to Wakametkla, the medicine man of the Comanches, is now prepared to lend his aid in the introduction of the wonderful remedy of that tribe.

The experience of Mr. Eastman being similar to that of Mrs. Chas. Jones and son, of Washington Co., Iowa, an account of whose sufferings were thrillingly narrated in the *New York Herald* of Dec. 15th, 1878, the facts of which are so widely known, and so nearly parallel, that but little mention of Mr. Eastman's experiences will be given here. They are, however, published in a neat volume of 300 pages, entitled, "Seven and Nine Years Among the Comanches and Apaches," of which mention will be made hereafter. Suffice it to say, that for several years, Mr. Eastman, while a captive, was compelled to gather the roots, gums, barks, herbs and berries of which Wakametkla's medicine was made, and is still prepared to provide the same materials for the successful introduction of the medicine to the world; and assures the public that the remedy is the same now as when Wakametkla compelled him to make it.



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This Syrup possesses varied properties.

It acts upon the Liver.
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It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
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There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required to attention to directions.*

Edwin Eastman in Indian Costume.

SEVEN AND NINE YEARS AMONG THE COMANCHES AND APACHES. A neat volume of 300 pages, being a simple statement of the horrible facts connected with the sad massacre of a helpless family, and the captivity, tortures and ultimate escape of its two surviving members. For sale by our agents generally. Price $1.00.

The incidents of the massacre, briefly narrated are distributed by agents, FREE of charge.

Mr. Eastman, being almost constantly at the West, engaged in gathering and curing the materials of which the medicine is composed, the sole business management devolves upon Dr. Johnson, and the remedy has been called, and is known as

Dr. Clark Johnson's
INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER.

Price of Large Bottles - - - - - - - - $1.00
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Read the voluntary testimonials of persons who have been cured by the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, in your own vicinity.

Testimonials of Cures.

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Recommends it to all.

Wake Forest, College, Jan. 20, 1879.

Dear Sir:—I have used the Indian Blood Syrup which I purchased from your Agent, W. B. Wingate, and think it a serviceable medicine; its effect on the Liver, Blood, and other ways I have had occasion to use, have been fully up to the claims of its Agent; and cheerfully recommend it to the people of this vicinity. E. E. Gill, Magistrate.

An Excellent Medicine.

Prestonville, Stokes Co., N. C., Jan. 1, 1879.

Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted with Rheumatism in my back and hips for three years, I was advised to try your Indian Blood Syrup and I can say it has done me more good than any medicine I ever tried. Joel Hawkins.

Remedy for Rheumatism.

Back Swamp, Robeson Co., N. C., Oct. 3, 1